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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-107
Monday
4 June 1990

Daily Report
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Further on G-15 Summit in Kuala Lumpur

Argentina's Menem Arrives

PY0105034490 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2316 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1 Jun (NA)—Argentine President Carlos Menem arrived here today at dawn from the Seychelles Islands and immediately dedicated himself to studying an Argentine proposal that will be discussed at the Group of 15 meeting.

Before departing for this Southeast Asian country, Menem met in Nairobi with Kenyan President T. arap Moi and discussed some aspects of beef and grain exports.

Menem Attends Meeting

PY0106171290 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1 Jun (NA)—President Carlos Menem today attended the meeting during which the Group of 15 was founded. [as received] In the meeting, Menem proposed the implementation of regional exchange schemes to insure that the developing countries do not lose access to the extraordinary technological progress of the developed world.

In an interview with a NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS special correspondent, Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said the Argentine Government believes that the developing countries must abandon their traditional attitude of confrontation with the industrialized world to "join the expanding international economy."

Cavallo added that another topic presented by Argentina for discussion at the Group of 15 meeting pointed out that the developing countries must "start giving special emphasis to scientific and technological cooperation."

Cavallo said: "A new type of relation must be established between the developing and the developed countries." [passage omitted]

Nyerere Addresses Summit

BK0106060090 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0449 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—South Commission Chairman Dr. Julius Nyerere Friday [1 June] expressed support for the Group of 15 (G-15), saying that any organisation seeking to promote cooperation among developing nations should go ahead "without waiting for the others." "The South's customary insistence on unanimity for any international or interregional initiative frequently has the effect of preventing effective action," he said at the opening of the G-15 summit here.

Member countries of the G-15 are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, and Malaysia. Nine of the G-15 member countries are represented by either their presidents or prime ministers to the summit while the rest mostly by their foreign ministers on behalf of their heads of government.

The South Commission therefore welcomed any group "acting for development" of the Third World—provided the grouping did not prejudice the interests of other developing nations, he said. He also said that veto powers by reluctant members should be dispensed with in such groupings if the interests of the South were to be effectively promoted.

Dr. Nyerere stressed the importance for the G-15 to establish a permanent secretariat to act as a link with other developing countries to ensure wide support by the South for the group's decisions.

South-South cooperation and the developing nations' negotiations with the North had been "severely hampered" by the absence of an efficient service unit, he said. Also, decisions made at high-level meetings of the South were frequently inoperative because there was no follow-up action, he added. He said the South Commission's report will be officially issued on Aug 3 after three years of work by the 28-member commission set up for the purpose by the Nonaligned Movement to identify problems of the South and suggest remedial measures. Dr. Nyerere said the main thrust of the report was for South countries to adopt "national" and "collective" self-reliance as well as for greater Third World solidarity in facing the industrialised countries.

Nyerere's Views Cited

BK0206081890 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0749 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 2 (OANA/BERNAMA)—South Commission Chairman Dr. Julius Nyerere Saturday [2 June] gave a glimpse of the key recommendations contained in the commission's report, one of which is the dire need for developing countries to establish horizontal relationship. One of the proposals is to forge cooperation in training and cooperation [as received] among the peoples of the South, he told reporters here Saturday. The commission was formed in July 1987 as an independent body to undertake the task of drawing up proposals to solve economic problems affecting the Third World. The report will only be officially released in Caracas, Venezuela on August 3.

Dr. Nyerere had earlier highlighted the salient points of the report to leaders of the 15 developing nations attending their inaugural summit here.

"It is a very important because not being organized, we believe, is one of the weaknesses of the South," he said.

Dr. Nyerere, the former Tanzanian president, told the leaders that they could lead the way towards an enhanced South-South relation. This is because many countries in the South had one time or another fallen to the North and built relationship with them like in trade, getting expertise and to train its people, he said. Thus, he said, it was time that the South be encouraged to build a horizontal relation in addition to have more trainings for the peoples.

The Commission has also suggested in its report that countries in the South encouraged their own multinationals and leave business cooperation purely at governmental level. Dr. Nyerere said that globalization of economy was being spearheaded not by governments but by transnationals and large business communities in the North. And since the South was pressing the need for cooperation in every field including business, he said they should encourage meetings of their people at different levels other than just governmental.

Indian Premier Addresses Summit

BK0106145890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] India today called for the resumption of North-South dialogue and deprecated the tendency to form exclusive regional economic blocs in the new era of East-West detente. Speaking at the closed-door session of the opening day of the G-15 summit in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said such attempts must be countered as they weaken multilateralism. Mr. Singh felt all developing countries have a stake in preserving and strengthening the multilateral ties and trade systems.

The prime minister had a meeting with Indonesian President Mr. Suharto in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Mr. Singh apprised President Suharto of Pakistan's open support to terrorism and secessionist elements in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. The Indonesian president urged both India and Pakistan to resolve their differences bilaterally and through dialogue.

Suharto Suggests Guideline

BK0306065290 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] President Suharto has reminded a group of southern countries not to wait for other countries when they are ready to help fellow developing countries, provided they do not harm the basic interests of countries which are not yet ready to give aid. The president also suggested that this be established as a guideline for promoting South-South cooperation.

According to Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, President Suharto delivered these views during the follow-up session of the Group of 15 summit in Kuala Lumpur. The follow-up session, which lasted for three hours, focused on the possibility of drawing up a common strategy by southern countries to promote cooperation among themselves, as well as with developed nations.

Suharto's Activities Reported

BK0306093290 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Correspondent Hendro Martono dispatch from Kuala Lumpur]

[Text] President Suharto met Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez yesterday and Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic this morning. He also met Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. President Suharto and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez discussed the planned OPEC summit.

Minister-State Secretary Murdiono explained topics of discussions between the two presidents during a press briefing in Kuala Lumpur this morning.

[Begin recording] As usual, when the president makes an overseas trip, a number of foreign heads of government want to see him personally for bilateral talks. Yesterday the president met the Venezuelan president. In addition to expressing the importance of the Kuala Lumpur summit, the two presidents reiterated views which they shared when they met during the last nonaligned summit in Belgrade. They attached importance to an OPEC summit. They also agreed that the OPEC summit should be successful because of its significance. They reiterated the views which they shared when they met in Belgrade because thorough preparations were necessary to ensure the success of the OPEC summit. Each foreign minister would be in charge of this. The date of the summit will be determined after receiving reports from the foreign ministers. Last night, the chief delegates, accompanied by their ministers, had a get-together. Earlier, the president received the Senegalese president. The Senegalese president expressed his desire to learn from Indonesia, especially in the fields of agriculture and family planning. Accordingly, the president offered our experiences in these two fields which we have been successful in. Of course, I still cannot inform you about the closed meeting held by the heads of government and chief delegates [words indistinct]. Shortly, we will enter the final session of the summit. Hopefully, there will be explanations by the Indonesian delegation as well as by the summit organizer. I can tell you that Julius Nyerere, as chairman of the South-South Commission, will meet the president prior to a reception that will be hosted by Prime Minister Mahathir tonight. The president's meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart centered mainly on a general exchange of views on bilateral relations and this summit. I see this as a meeting between the two leaders to get to know each other personally. [end recording]

President Suharto also met Nigerian, Algerian, and Venezuelan representatives this morning. Tonight, President Suharto will receive Julius Nyerere, chairman of the South Commission.

Leaders Discuss Debt Problem

BK0206131990 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1237 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Leaders of 15 developing nations attending their summit meeting here are close to adopting a position that Third World countries can use in negotiations to resolve their debt problem, a conference spokesman said Saturday [2 June].

The leaders, several of whom head countries that are among the world's biggest debtor nations, were coordinating their views on forging a united stand, Malaysian Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jafar said. The problem of Third World debt dominated discussion during the second day of the Group of 15 (G-15) summit, he told reporters. The G-15 comprises Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. "We are forging a position that we can use in our negotiations on how to settle the debt problem," he said. This would be the first time that developing nations can put forward their own solution to the problem.

He said that previously some developed countries had "forced" their solutions on developing nations. "But if 15 countries say this is how we feel the debt problem should be dealt with, maybe we can succeed in putting across our views on how to resolve this."

Ahmad Kamil said the leaders had given Malaysia the mandate to present this G-15 position to the Group of 77 (G-77) which comprises 129 Third World nations. Malaysia was last year's chairman of the grouping. He was confident the G-77 would be supportive of the stand.

He said discussions on the debt issue were lively and went on smoothly with no contradictory views having been raised.

The common view held by the leaders was that a solution to the debt problem would be one that minimised and deflected the pressures that were imposed on developing nations by creditor banks and countries, he said.

He also said that South Commission Chairman Dr. Julius Nyerere had submitted a copy of the commission's recently-completed report to each of the heads, and briefed them on the salient points. The report, which identifies the economic woes of developing nations and recommends remedial measures, will be officially made public in Caracas on August 3. Ahmad Kamil said Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez had invited G-15 foreign ministers for the occasion.

The heads of delegations and their spouses have adjourned for an overnight retreat at the Awana Golf and Country Club in Genting Highlands hill resort just outside Kuala Lumpur. Ahmad Kamil said the leaders will have informal bilateral talks during dinner. Tomorrow morning, they will confine their discussions to two items—the establishment of a permanent G-15 secretariat, and the frequency of their summits and who will host the next summit.

Ahmad Kamil said there was preliminary discussion by the heads Saturday on the need for a secretariat following the "persuasive presentation" by Dr. Nyerere in his speech yesterday that some machinery was needed to carry the process of consultation and cooperation further.

The personal representatives of the heads of government will meanwhile continue to meet in Kuala Lumpur to finalise the joint communique.

The leaders will return to Kuala Lumpur Sunday [3 June] afternoon for their final closed session after which they will issue the communique and meet the press at Parliament House.

Leaders Endorse Project Proposals

BK0206075890 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The leaders attending the G-15 [Group of 15] summit in Kuala Lumpur have endorsed the project proposals to help enhance South-South cooperation. This was achieved during the first closed door preliminary session which was held yesterday [1 June] evening.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry's Secretary-General Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jafar told newsmen the heads considered all 12 projects. An endorsement of which projects will be accepted will made at the joint news conference tomorrow [3 June].

The heads also sent three messages yesterday. The first was to President Bush and President Gorbachev who are now having their Soviet-U.S. summit. In the message, the heads hope that any decisions taken at the summit will favor the South as the South has suffered repercussions of the great power struggles.

The next message was to the Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who has been hospitalized, and the third message to Alan Gracia of Peru, expressing sympathy for the earthquake which hit northern Peru.

Datuk Ahmad Kamil said that the heads will discuss the question of the secretariat and the frequency of G-15 summits during their retreat in Genting Highlands.

Summit Communique Adopted

BK0306123290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 3 (AFP)—The Group of Fifteen (G-15) developing nations adopted a final communique here Sunday [3 June] which stressed trade issues, concerns over debt repayments and a desire to bolster South-South cooperation.

Key points of the communique included:

—Third World debt

G-15 states agreed that financial experts from the member states would meet and discuss the external debt problem with the view to formulating common approaches. They urged "more innovative, comprehensive and flexible responses to the debt problem in order to reverse the negative net transfer of resources." They highlighted the "joint responsibility" of debtor and creditor nations, multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks in resolving the external debt problem, and said debt servicing should be related to development needs. Developed countries should try to stabilize exchange rates, lower real interest rates and provide access to their markets.

Recent initiatives to reduce the stock of debt and debt service should be enhanced and broadened. "This includes a positive approach and not punitive measures to the problem of arrears with multilateral financial institutions. "Substantial additional resources need to be provided to back debt reduction operations and support adjustment measures."

They asked developing countries to eliminate "agricultural trade-distorting subsidies" and said that improved access to markets and better terms of trade would help ensure a lasting solution to the debt problem.

—South-South cooperation

G-15 states held they should pursue opportunities for greater inter-relationships "so as to provide a stronger basis for collective self-reliance."

They encouraged pairs of developing countries to boost bilateral trade by adopting flexible payments and trade information-related arrangements.

They directed a task force of central banks to "formulate the working details of an inter-regional payments arrangement and mechanism, with a view to early implementation of the project on a pilot basis."

They agreed in principle to a South investment, trade and technology data exchange center, setting up an expert group to finalize details.

They called for a business and investment forum to exchange information and promote trade and investment cooperation.

They ordered further work on proposed projects in science and technology, food and population.

G-15 states asked for an early second round of negotiations under the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP).

Citing the "wider fraternity of developing countries," they said they would report on their deliberations to the group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement.

They agreed to hold annual summits, with the next in Caracas, Venezuela, in June 1991.

They set up a steering committee of foreign ministers from Malaysia, Senegal and Venezuela to coordinate G-15 work until the summit and decide on the size and location of a small permanent staff.

—Support for developing nations' efforts

"We are undertaking far-reaching economic reforms and structural adjustment measures, some of which often at considerable social and political costs ... for national development to be sustained, a supportive and predictable international economic environment is essential."

They called for developed countries to boost the transfer of resources, enlarge market access and ensure stability and transparency in the management of world monetary and financial policies and arrangements.

They warned that formation of economic groupings could lead to a fragmentation of world trade. "The successful economic integration should go beyond special and regional arrangements and lead to the strengthening of the multilateral system offering opportunities for all countries."

—Environment

They urged effective actions for the protection of the environment and cooperation based on "an equitable sharing of responsibilities, and which takes into account existing asymmetries between developed and developing countries."

Developing countries, they said, need "substantial additional resources for pursuing their goals of sustainable development, including access to environmentally sound technology at affordable costs and the establishment of funding mechanisms."

—Drugs

Expressing concern at the drug problem, they asked the international community to take decisive action to curtail demand and to support crop substition programs and income producing activities, "instead of insisting on those eradication programs that are environmentally dangerous."

—Technology

G-15 criticized the "increasing monopolization of technological progress by the developed countries." Developing states, the group said, needed improved access. "In this context, it is critical that regimes on intellectual property effectively promote technological development in developing countries and their access to high technologies," the communique said.

Reportage on Cambodian Peace Talks in Tokyo

Sihanouk Pledges To Sign Accord

OW0206093290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk pledged Saturday to sign a "peace accord" with the Phnom Penh-based Heng Samrin government on either Monday or Tuesday and "implement it faithfully." "The CNR (Cambodian National Resistance) and myself accept to sign the ...peace accord and after the signing, to implement it faithfully," Sihanouk vowed in a statement issued on arrival at Narita International Airport. CNR is the all-encompassing term sometimes used to include the three-party coalition otherwise known as National Government of Cambodia (NGC), the government-in-exile which opposes the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government. Sihanouk was believed to be alluding to a possible ceasefire agreement between the tripartite resistance coalition and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, one of the main purposes of the two days of peace talks in Tokyo with Hun Sen, premier of the Phnom Penh government.

Attention will focus during the June 4-5 talks on what the two Cambodian leaders will agree to with respect to ceasefire guarantees, such as a proposed international control mechanism (ICM) to ensure an end to hostilities. Other possible components of the so-called "peace accord" could touch on the establishment of a "national supreme council" consisting of all four warring parties, which would organize elections under ICM supervision and assume the seat now held exclusively by the resistance coalition at the United Nations.

Sihanouk said in his arrival statement that the accord would be signed in Tokyo "in two or three days." "We do that out of love for peace for our people and out of respect for Thailand and Japan, two great and sincere friends of Cambodia and nobly dedicated to the cause of peace," the former Cambodian ruler said.

Sihanouk also expressed his desire to see a reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) "in the near future."

Speaking ahead of a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu later in the day, Sihanouk thanked Japan for its "fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Cambodian people" and for its granting of official recognition to his tripartite resistance coalition. He also praised Japan for its acceptance of Cambodian refugees, calling the Cambodian people "the most unfortunate, the most unlucky and the most humiliated on earth." Japan has granted either permanent residence status or Japanese nationality to 1,091 Cambodian refugees since the mid-1970's and has resettled hundreds more.

The resistance leader launched a tirade against Vietnam, accusing it of continuing a major military role in the Cambodian conflict and of annexing Cambodian territory. Sihanouk charged that despite Hanoi's claims to have withdrawn all of its forces from Cambodia at the end of 1989, "there are yet still, inside Cambodia, more than 40,000 Vietnamese combatants ... as well as more than one million Vietnamese settlers." "Moreover, there is an inadmissable, absolutely illegal and extremely grave modification of our land and maritime frontier to the detriment of our Kampuchea (Cambodia) and for the sole benefit of Vietnam," he said.

Sihanouk said the Cambodian resistance has agreed to go ahead with the peace accord "in spite of this very serious situation, making uncertain the future of our motherland and our race." He called for the assistance of Japan, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the United Nations to ensure that Cambodia will recover "at the same time of peace" all the land it has lost since March 18, 1970. That was the date when Sihanouk was deposed after three decades in power in a U.S.-endorsed coup by then Prime Minister Gen. Lon Nol.

Hun Sen Arrives; Views Talks

BK0306145290 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, arrived in Tokyo this morning [3 June] to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

At Narita Airport, 70 km from Tokyo, Comrade Hun Sen told newsmen that he came to Tokyo for talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a possible cease-fire, the cessation of foreign aid to the Cambodian parties, and the creation of a supreme national council.

Comrade Hun Sen said: Public opinion focuses its attention on the Tokyo meeting on the cease-fire in Cambodia. However, the issue is not new for the State of Cambodia. The Cambodian government proposed this issue two years ago and, importantly, at the Paris conference on Cambodia. By all appearances, it is regrettable that our cease-fire proposal has been rejected. Instead, gun battles have been used in a test of strength at the expense of the Cambodian people's blood and flesh.

Following the efforts by Thailand and Australia together with the assistance from the Japanese Government, we are able to meet again in Tokyo to sign a cease-fire accord.

Comrade Hun Sen thanked the Japanese Government and Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu for arranging the talks between the two Cambodian governments.

On reporters' question regarding the possibility of his signing [the cease-fire agreement] with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, the chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers said: A government does not have two or three heads. He added: The success of a cease-fire is of vital importance for the Cambodian people. Gun battles should not be used in a test of strength at the expense of the people's blood and flesh. As such, I want to sign the agreement as quickly as possible and want it to go into effect as soon as possible.

According to the planned schedule, Comrade Hun Sen will meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the morning of 4 June. Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu will open the talks and the Japanese foreign minister will be present at the preliminary session. His Excellency Chawalit Yongchaiyut [Thai deputy prime minister and defense minister] will join the talks as well.

The talks are scheduled to close on the afternoon of 5 June.

The State of Cambodia's delegation will remain in Tokyo until 12 June.

Further on Hun Sen's Remarks

OW0306100690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government indicated upon arrival in Tokyo on Sunday that his meeting on Monday and Tuesday with the three Cambodian resistance factions grouped under Prince Sihanouk has a "99 percent chance of succeeding" if no attempt is made to sabotage it.

"If there is no attempt to destroy the meeting, it will be a 99 percent success ... If all the parties agree to what they have already agreed to," Hun Sen told reporters when he arrived at his hotel in Tokyo. Hun Sen was believed to be referring to a Thai-proferred draft of a peace accord, with provisions for a ceasefire, that has already been signed separately by the four warring factions and is likely to be formalized at the Tokyo meeting.

"The only single case in which there might be a failure is if there is an attempt to destroy the meeting," Hun Sen warned in an apparent veiled reference to the Khmer Rouge, the radical communist faction whose rule was synonymous with a period of genocide from 1975-1978.

In earlier remarks at Narita Airport on the prospects for a ceasefire, Hun Sen was quoted as saying the concept is "nothing new" to his government, which has made similar proposals in the past.

He reportedly added that "the ball is now in the court of the other factions."

Hun Sen said the major topics on the table at the Tokyo conference other than a ceasefire are the establishment of a national supreme council (NSC) incorporating both his government and the resistance, and a comprehensive halt to overseas military assistance.

Hun Sen's remarks followed shortly after those of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who implied in an arrival statement at Narita that his faction, the strongest in the tripartite resistance coalition, will also agree to a ceasefire. "The four Cambodia factions have already accepted and initialed separately a document in five points," Khieu Samphan noted, apparantly referring to the Thai draft. "The (Khmer Rouge) will not ask for any modification of the text of that document," Khieu Samphan vowed, adding that its signing by the four Cambodian parties "will constitute an important step toward a comprehensive solution to the so-called 'Cambodian problem.'"

Khieu Samphan outlined for the first time the Khmer Rouge's stance on the proposed NSC, saying that it should be led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the second largest resistance faction and head of the resistance coalition's government-in-exile. He said the NSC, represented by all four factions, should assume the seat now occupied by the resistance government in the United Nations and should serve as the interim authority in Cambodia after a ceasefire. He also said the NSC interim authority should cooperate with the U.N. to set the necessary conditions for free and fair elections for a constituent assembly under U.N. auspices.

Son Sann, the anticommunist leader of the smallest of the three resistance factions, also arrived in Tokyo on Sunday, but issued no statement to the press.

Prince Sihanouk, the key figure in the Cambodian peace process, said in a dinner banquet hosted by Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Saturday night that he will sign the peace accord when he meets Hun Sen "on behalf of the National Government of Cambodia," [NGC] the title of the tripartite resistance government.

It has yet to be seen how the Khmer Rouge's apparent offer to sign an agreement between the four Cambodian parties will be reconciled with Sihanouk's offer to sign an agreement between the two governments. Sihanouk has said that Khieu Samphan told him on May 29 that the Khmer Rouge will not accept a peace agreement in Tokyo that is only signed by Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

Sihanouk pointed out in talks with Kaifu on Saturday that the ill will between Hun Sen and Khieu Samphan may be a major obstacle at the peace conference.

Well-informed sources said that the talks may not even get under way as planned if the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government fail to agree in preliminary talks on the seating arrangement at the conference table. Japan, which has been insisting that the talks are government-to-government talks and not talks between the four parties, is said to have arranged four seats at the table for Hun Sen's delegation and four seats for Sihanouk's NGC delegation, leaving the Khmer Rouge with only one seat.

Sihanouk has said that he will go through with signing a peace agreement with Hun Sen even if the other factions refuse to sign.

Khieu Samphan, Son Sann Arrive

OW0306044690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for peace talks in Tokyo with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk beginning Monday.

Earlier Sunday, Khieu Samphan, vice president of the resistance national government of Cambodia and leader of the Khmer Rouge, the largest guerrilla faction in the tripartite coalition, and Son Sann, prime minister of the resistance government, also arrived in Tokyo to accompany Sihanouk during the scheduled two-day talks.

Khieu Samphan, professing eagerness for a "political solution to the so-called Cambodian problem," said on his arrival he hoped all four parties involved in the Tokyo round of Cambodian peace talks will sign an agreement that will constitute a major step in ending Cambodia's 11-year civil war.

In a statement issued upon his arrival, Khieu Samphan said the Tokyo talks "will be held under a good omen" since the four parties have already accepted and initialled separately a five-point document that would become the basis of a comprehensive solution to the conflict in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge leader, however, did not clarify the contents of the document. Observers said the document is probably a groundwork draft drawn up by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

Khieu Samphan added that his faction would not ask for any modification of the document's text and urged the other parties to formally sign the accord, saying that after the signing "each party can raise any issue for discussion."

As for the Supreme National Council (SNC) envisioned in the document, he said the Khmer Rouge is of the opinion that the SNC, comprised of representatives of the four factions, would be an interim authority representing Cambodia until elections, in cooperation with the United Nations, can be held for a constituent assembly.

Son Sann, leader of the Khmer people's national liberation front, did not answer questions when he arrived at the new Tokyo international airport in Narita, Chiba Prefecture.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will host a dinner party Sunday night for all the delegations of the four Cambodian factions.

Chawalit as 'Resource Person'

BK0306030990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 90 p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Tokyo—Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut will serve as a "resource person" for the Tokyo meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen beginning tomorrow to discuss peace in Cambodia.

Chawalit, who arrived here on Friday [1 June] night, met with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama yesterday to review their positions and discuss a two-page draft joint communique to be issued at the end of the two-day peace talks on Tuesday. The communique will focus on the ceasefire agreement and the establishment of a supreme national council which will include representatives from the four factions. The body will occupy the UN seat at the upcoming UN General Assembly.

Chawalit and PM's [Prime Minister's] advisers Kraisak Chunhawan and Phansak Winyarat will meet with the Cambodian representatives today.

Nakayama, according to an informed source, has assigned his deputy Shoichi Kuriyama to sit in during the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks while Chawalit will serve as a resource person.

Meanwhile, Sihanouk issued a statement on his arrival here from Beijing yesterday giving an assurance that he would sign a peace accord with Hun Sen, which will be "implemented faithfully." "We do that out of love for peace for our people and out of respect for Thailand and Japan," Sihanouk said referring to the two countries which helped to stage the meeting and organize a ceasefire agreement among them.

The statement also alleged that there are still more than 40,000 Vietnamese combatants in Cambodia and that the more than one million Vietnamese settlers are taking land and plundering Cambodia's rich natural resources. Sihanouk also accused Vietnam of illegally altering land and maritime boundaries between Cambodia and Vietnam to benefit the latter.

The prince expressed the hope that the Paris conference on Cambodia will be reconvened in the near future.

Sihanouk is meeting Hun Sen as the president of Cambodia while his coalition partners, Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front will be observers.

After his arrival, Sihanouk held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu which preceded a dinner hosted by the latter in the prince's honour. Kaifu has no plan to meet separately with Hun Sen, who is scheduled to arrive here today from Moscow.

The Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks will be held at the Geihinkan Guest House inside the Akusaka Palace. The press corps will have no access to the venue. The two Cambodian leaders met several times before in Paris, Bangkok and Jakarta but they were unable to conclude any peace agreement.

Resistance, Hun Sen Dine Separately

BK0406023190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo—Cambodian resistance leaders and Phnom Penh delegates sat at separate tables at a dinner last night hosted by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama following an objection by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

After hours of negotiation over protocol, it was agreed the resistance leaders—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, nationalist leader Son Sann and Khieu Samphan—would sit with the host, the Japanese foreign minister, while Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen would sit at a separate table with the Japanese deputy foreign minister and other officials.

Until last night it was not known how seats would be arranged for the talks, led by Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, scheduled to begin today.

Leaders of the opposing factions dined at separate tables yesterday and later lined up together for a photograph session. The previous dinner arrangement called for all four factions to be seated at a round table with Mr Nakayama and senior Japanese officials between each Khmer leader.

Seating was a major protocol issue before the round table talks at Celle-Saint Cloud on the outskirts of Paris last July.

Cambodian Conference Opens

OW0406004290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A Japanese-sponsored peace conference aimed at ending the 11-year conflict in Cambodia opened at the Akasaka State Guesthouse in Tokyo on Monday.

The first session of the two-day conference was attended by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed Government in Phnom Penh and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Sihanouk was accompanied by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, leader of a noncommunist faction and prime minister of the three-party resistance Coalition Government.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said in opening remarks that only Cambodians can determine the future of their country. Kaifu also expressed his strong hopes that the Tokyo talks will make real progress toward a comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama also attended the first round of talks following the opening ceremony.

The prospects for a ceasefire are high with Sihanouk saying he will sign a peace accord during the talks and Khieu Samphan indicating he is ready to accept a ceasefire. Hun Sen did not exclude the possibility of the warring factions reaching an agreement.

Japan does not recognize the Phnom Penh government led by Hun Sen. It is the first international peace conference hosted by Japan.

Khmer Rouge Absent From Talks

BK0406012190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0106 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 4 (AFP)—Cambodian ceasefire talks opened here Monday [4 June] between resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the rival government in Phnom Penh, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. But the start of the meeting at the Japanese Government's guest house in central Tokyo was marred by the absence of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who heads the most powerful faction in the resistance.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu welcomed Prince Sihanouk on his arrival at the guest house at around 8:30 A.M. (2330 GMT). Nationalist leader Son Sann arrived shortly afterwards followed by Mr. Hun Sen.

The meeting, chaired by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, opened without Mr. Khieu Samphan, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Japanese officials had been struggling into the early hours of Monday morning to reach a last-minute compromise between the four factions over the seating arrangements at ceasefire talks due to begin Monday. Japan and Thailand, which are jointly sponsoring the latest peace effort, said that the meeting was not between four factions but two rival governments, a view shared by Mr. Hun Sen's delegation. Under this arrangement, the prince was to have sat at the front of the table with other members of the three party coalition sitting behind while Mr. Hun Sen would sit on the other side with members of his government behind him. But the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, toppled by Vietnamese troops in 1979 and now the military backbone of the uneasy resistance alliance, insisted that Mr. Khieu Samphan also sit at the front of the table next to the prince. [passage omitted]

Kaifu Hopes for Progress at Talks

OW0406030190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A Japanese-sponsored peace conference aimed at ending hostilities in the protracted Cambodian conflict opened in Tokyo on Monday without Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in attendance, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The conference between the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, represented by Prime Minister Hun Sen, and the tripartite resistance coalition government, represented by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, started despite the absence of the leader of the strongest of the three resistance factions, officials said. The officials said it was still not clear why Khieu Samphan, who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday, did not attend the opening session. Khieu Samphan on Sunday had threatened to boycott the meeting in protest at the allotment of only a single seat to his faction at the conference table.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Sihanouk's son, and Son Sann, leader of a small noncommunist faction, attended the opening session.

Thailand and Japan, the arrangers of the conference, have billed it as a meeting between two Cambodian governments, and have allotted four seats to Hun Sen's government and four to the government-in-exile of Prince Sihanouk. But Khieu Samphan has insisted the meeting be one between "four parties" and has vowed that the Khmer Rouge will not sign an anticipated ceasefire agreement if it is on a two-party basis rather than a "quadripartite" basis.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said in his opening remarks to the conference that he was well aware that there still existed serious conflicts of opinion among the concerned parties. "I am not under the illusion that these talks could once and for all solve every pending issue. But there is no other way to free the Cambodians, who have suffered too long from warfare .... than to continue frank and constructive dialogue," Kaifu said.

The prime minister expressed his strong hopes that the Tokyo talks would result in substantial progress toward a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian conflict in the near future. Sihanouk in his address expressed his profound gratitude to Japan for hosting the talks.

He expressed optimism of signing a peace accord "very soon by the Cambodian leaders," which he said will to a large extent facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Sihanouk Views Power-Sharing

BK0406022190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[By Anurat Maniphan]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Power-sharing among the four rival factions is the other key issue—together with a ceasefire—to be tackled in the coming days.

The two sides—the State of Cambodia (SOC) and NGC [National Government of Cambodia], formally the interlocutors here under the leadership of Hun Sen and Sihanouk—apparently have agreed to divide power into twelve parts with each taking an equal number of six. The formula allows the three resistance factions—Sihanoukists, followers of Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge—two representatives each.

In written replies to questions submitted by the Japanese news service KYODO, Sihanouk named the potential Khmer Rouge candidates as Democratic Kampuchea president Khieu Samphan and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea chief Son Sen.

Though Phnom Penh might consider Khieu Samphan—who is considered a "moderate" compared with Khmer Rouge de facto chieftain Pol Pot, and the guerrilla's forefront diplomat at international conferences, the candidacy of active military strongman Son Sen, a hardliner, is expected to raise objections. [passage omitted]

In replies to questions submitted by Singapore's THE STRAITS TIMES newspaper, the prince said the Tokyo peace accord should be signed "on a quadripartite basis," between four Cambodian faction leaders—Sihanouk, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen.

In the replies dated May 30 (as were replies to KYODO), the prince said he had been informed by Khieu Samphan on the night of May 29 that the Khmer Rouge would "not accept that in Tokyo only Sihanouk and Hun Sen sign the peace agreement." This he said would raise "a major problem" which would "risk invalidating the signing of that agreement" in Tokyo "because the Khmer Rouge will not be bound by this 'bipartite' (Sihanouk-Hun Sen) agreement." But, he affirmed, "no matter what, I will sign the said agreement as I promised to Thailand and Japan."

On power-sharing in the form of a supreme council, he said: "I think that it shall not be able to seriously function because it probably will be sabotaged by the Khmer Rouge.

"According to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut of Thailand, whom I saw yesterday (May 29), Hun Sen is in agreement for the Supreme Council to be set up immediately after the signature of the Tokyo agreement," he told THE STRAITS TIMES. "But Khieu Samphan whom I also saw yesterday night, kept silent when I spoke of the setting up of that National Supreme Council," he added.

Factions Disagree on Wording

BK0406013790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 90 p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Tokyo—The rival Cambodian factions were still unable yesterday to agree on a two-page draft peace accord that would in effect end the 11-year-old civil war in Cambodia, one day before peace talks are due to convene here.

According to informed sources, although both Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who represents the resistance forces, and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Phnom Penh have agreed in principle about the necessity for a ceasefire, they have yet to agree on the precise wording to describe the halt in hostilities. While the resistance side prefers the words "voluntary self-restraint," Hun Sen has kept with "ceasefire" as agreed in an earlier meeting between him and Deputy Premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut in Phatthaya last month.

The Tokyo peace talks, which begin today, will focus on two issues: the ceasefire agreement and an agreement on the formation of a supreme national council comprising representatives from each faction. The resistance groups said that since there is no supervision by an international control mechanism, conflicting parties could only pledge to observe a ceasefire based on self-restraint. Before his arrival here, Sihanouk complained that there would be no effective body to oversee the ceasefire and he called for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia that ended in a deadlock last September.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former premier Son Sann of the smaller non-communist KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] faction also arrived here yesterday to take part in the meeting.

According to the sources, Son Sann will suggest the creation of a technical committee in Tokyo to work out details about the supreme national council. Formation of the supreme council has been planned to take place before the next round of meetings among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, in which the Cambodian factions have been called on to participate. "If the talks go smoothly, the Cambodian factions can agree on a date to set up the supreme national council," one of the sources said.

Hun Sen told reporters yesterday upon arriving here from Moscow that he supported the ceasefire agreement and urged all the factions to stop fighting.

Throughout yesterday, Japanese officials held bilateral talks with each of the Cambodian factions to work out seating arrangements for today's meeting. According to a Japanese official, the Khmer Rouge objected to the seating arranged by the host, which would have Sihanouk and Hun Sen face-to-face. The official said the Khmer Rouge preferred a round table.

A Japanese vice foreign minister will attend the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks and Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit would serve as a "resource person," he said. It was not clear as of yesterday whether Chawalit would be present in the conference room.

Sihanouk is represented at the talks as the president of Cambodia, while the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF have only observer status.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama held a dinner party last night for delegations from the four factions.

Meanwhile, Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge issued a statement yesterday saying the Tokyo talks "will be held under a good omen" since the four parties had already accepted and separately initialed a five-point peace plan that would become the basis of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict. Khieu did not elaborate but said the Khmer Rouge would not ask for any modification of the agreed document, apparently the one initiated by Thailand. The Khmer Rouge, according to Khieu, envisaged the supreme national council to be an interim authority representing Cambodia before UN-supervised elections. The composition of the council and its scope would be discussed after the Tokyo meeting.

Sihanouk also held discussions with leading members of the Liberal Democratic Party yesterday, while Hun Sen spent most of the day consulting with his staff.

Talks Suspended

BK0406041090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 04 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Tokyo, June 4 (AFP)—Cambodian ceasefire talks were suspended shortly after opening here Monday in the absence of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

The talks between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the government in Phnom Penh, were suspended just 25 minutes after they began, the official said. "Informal consultations are going on. It's very difficult to see what's going to happen," he said, adding that it was unclear if the talks would resume in the afternoon at the government's state guest-house in central Tokyo. [passage omitted]

Japanese officials had been struggling into the early hours of Monday morning to reach a last-minute compromise between the four parties over the seating arrangements which were originally to have been around a square table. Japan and Thailand, which are jointly sponsoring the latest peace effort, said that the meeting was not between four parties but two rival governments, a view shared by Mr. Hun Sen's delegation. Under the last-minute seating arrangements worked out by the hosts, the prince and Mr. Hun Sen were to sit on either side of Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, each accompanied by three members of their delegations. Mr. Khieu Samphan would have been placed beside Sok An, deputy foreign minister and the most junior member of the Phnom Penh delegation at the table.

Officials from the Khmer Rouge, which had earlier insisted that Mr. Khieu Samphan sit next to the prince, were not immediately available to explain why their leader failed to show up to the meeting. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge Statement on Suspension

BK0406075490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 04 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 4 (AFP)—Cambodian ceasefire talks broke down in Tokyo Monday after Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan boycotted the opening session, prompting the two rival delegations to abandon the meeting, Japanese officials said.

The talks between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the government in Phnom Penh, were suspended just 25 minutes after they began at the Japanese Government's state guest-house.

"It's very difficult to see what's going to happen," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, adding that it was unclear if the talks would resume.

Thailand's Deputy Premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut, whose government is jointly sponsoring the talks with Japan, later met with Mr. Khieu Samphan in a last-minute bid to resolve the impasse, another Japanese official said.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the biggest of three resistance factions and the military backbone of the uneasy alliance, opposed a new draft of the ceasefire agreement, a member of the prince's entourage said. He added that the Khmer Rouge also insisted on signing the original draft of the agreement agreed to in Bangkok, which was supposed to be signed only by Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen and not the leaders of all four parties.

Japan and Thailand have insisted that the meeting is between two rival governments, a view shared by Mr. Hun Sen's delegation, and not four parties.

The Khmer Rouge, whose regime under Pol Pot killed hundreds of thousands of Cambodians before being toppled by Vietnam in 1979, later said it "deeply regrets that it has been thus prevented in participating in the Tokyo meeting." The Tokyo meeting "has not taken into account" previous meetings in France and Indonesia held between the four parties, it said in a statement.

Japanese officials had been struggling into the early hours of monday morning to reach a last-minute compromise between the four parties over the seating arrangements for the meeting.

Mr. Khieu Samphan was to have been placed beside Sok An, deputy foreign minister and the most junior member of the Phnom Penh delegation at the table. The Khmer Rouge had wanted Mr. Khieu Samphan sat next to the prince. [passage omitted]

Japan

Commentary on U.S.-Soviet Summit Reported

Kaifu Lauds Arms Agreement

OW0206155390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1537 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Saturday he rated highly an agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union aimed at signing the strategic arms reduction treaty by the end of this year.

"I welcome the accord for the agreement reached along the lines expected," Kaifu told reporters at his official residence. "East-West confrontation has entered a new phase and I hope (the confrontation) will be reduced one or two more steps in the future."

Kaifu Comments Further

OW0306054590 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu held a news conference in Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Prefecture, where he is visiting for an election campaign, and expressed his view on an upper house election system reform. He hoped the opposition will participate in the government's advisory Election System Council for discussion.

Referring to an upper house election system reform at the news conference, Kaifu noted that the opposition side had never participated in the government's Election System Council despite invitation by the government. However, he welcomed the opposition's recent committment to future participation in the council, saying that deliberation over various opinions at one table is preferable. Kaifu thus expressed his view to place his hope on the opposition's participation in the Election System Council for discussion.

Prime Minister Kaifu, commenting on the U.S.-Soviet summit results, said that he highly rates the results as the steady first step to overcome a Cold War concept of power confrontation. He said he frankly welcomes the results which will contribute to international peace and stability, expressing his hope for continuous second and third steps for progress.

Government Hails Progress

OW0206131490 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] With regard to the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit talks thus far, the government is giving them high marks and at the same time is keeping a close watch on how the Asian situation will be brought up at the informal summit scheduled for this evening Japan time.

[Video shows Atsushi Miyao of the NHK Political Department, identified by screen caption, reporting from the front gate of the Foreign Ministry, and then scenes of summit talks in Washington]

[Begin Miyao recording] The government welcomes the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have been able to basically reach an accord on the issue of strategic nuclear weapons because the current talks are different from the previous ones that used to deal with the concept of limiting strategic weapons. The talks now have gone so far as to reduce the number of such weapons. Moreover, it is expected that the signing of an accord aimed at abolishing chemical and other weapons will serve as an impetus for promoting further arms reduction in the world.

Furthermore, the summit witnessed another breakthrough in the area of trade, in which an agreement that the Soviet side strongly requested was signed, although with some conditions attached. The Japanese Government feels that this is a very important step forward because the two countries' relationship in this area has now entered a stage of cooperation, as opposed to the past stage that witnessed compromise but no real cooperation. The government feels that this will be reflected in future East-West relations.

At an informal summit meeting between the two heads of state scheduled for this evening, it is expected that the main topic will be the reunification of the two Germanys. However, with Soviet President Gorbachev and ROK President No Tae-u expected to hold talks on 4 June, the government also will be keeping a close watch on how the issues concerning the Asian situation, including the situation on the Korean peninsula and the Cambodian issue, will be brought up for discussion. [end recording]

Meanwhile, business circles also have highly evaluated the accords reached in various fields at the summit talks thus far.

[Video shows Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, identified by screen caption, seated in an office]

[Begin Ishikawa recording] I feel that the summit thus far has been more successful than expected, particularly because President Bush has agreed to sign the trade agreement. The agreement will still need the ratification of Congress. I believe that the Soviet economy will benefit greatly from this new trade accord. They also have engaged in extensive discussions on various topics including student exchanges. I believe that this will promote not only peace, but also future international economic prosperity. [end recording]

[Video shows Tomio Tatsuno, president of Marubeni Corporation and member of the Japan-USSR Economic Committee, identified by screen caption, seated in an office]

[Begin Tatsuno recording] We hope that our trade opportunities will increase with the improvement in the political and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Speaking of the development of Siberia, I believe that the projects we can promote at this time include the importation of such natural resources as timber and minerals. We also can help them improve their transportation system. I believe that these projects will greatly benefit the Soviet Union in developing its economy and also in developing Siberia. [end recording]

Following the informal talks at Camp David, the two presidents are scheduled to hold a joint concluding news conference at the White House on 3 June.

Roundtable Talk Held

OW0306154390 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 3 Jun 90

["Political Roundtable Talk: U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks and International Relations" with Taizo Watanabe, director general for Public Information and Cultural Affairs (spokesman) of the Foreign Ministry; Toshio Watanabe, professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology; Takehiko Kamo, professor at the University of Tokyo; Shigeki Hakamada, professor at Aoyama Gakuin University; and Nobuo Shimotomai, professor at Hosei University and moderated by NHK commentator Korehito Obama]

[Excerpt] [Obama] Good morning. The U.S.-Soviet summit talks moved their venue to Camp David, a mountain retreat in the suburbs of Washington. The dinner is over just now and President Gorbachev reportedly just left Camp David, heading back to Washington by helicopter. President Bush and President Gorbachev are scheduled to wind up their itineraries after attending a joint news conference, which is to begin at 2300 tonight Japan time [1400 GMT].

At the current summit talks, it seems that, in addition to the arms control issue, a new security framework for a unified Germany and Europe, U.S.-Soviet economic relations, and a wide range of other issues were discussed. A new trade agreement was also signed although it is conditional.

This morning we have with us here gentlemen who are well versed in international affairs. They will analyze the summit talks and talk about the future international situation. As I said just now, a joint news conference is scheduled to begin at 2300 Japan time tonight. Therefore, since a detailed whole picture of the talks is yet to come, I believe you will find it a little difficult to talk about them at this stage. However, I would like you to put together the information made available thus far and tell us how you view the summit talks.

Mr. Watanabe of the Foreign Ministry, would you please start off?

[Watanabe] I think that the U.S.-Soviet summit talks at this time were very important. They were the first formal summit talks held under the Bush administration following the early informal talks off Malta. I think that the basic idea of both sides was to discuss the broad areas of basic relations between the two countries, transcending the concept of the Cold War. In that sense, they discussed not only the disarmement issue, but also regional, human rights, and global issues. The strategic arms reduction talks were the biggest subject of them all. Also at issue during the talks this time were developments in the international situation in the post-Malta era—the domestic economic problem, ethnic problems including the Lithuanian question, and the Russian question in the Soviet Union, for instance. The German reunification question made rapid progress, too. With that in the backdrop, how should relations with the NATO be in Europe? A variety of problems, which had not been thought of at Malta, have cropped up. So, I think that how to cope with these problems was a big item on the agenda.

[Obama] Mr. Watanabe of the Tokyo Institute of Technology, please.

[Watanabe] At the Malta talks, the termination of the Cold War was declared. On that basis, the Washington summit talks scored quite remarkable results in arms reductions this time. As Mr. Watanabe, Mr. Watanabe of the Foreign Ministry [laughter], pointed out just now, the significance is undoubtedly great, I think. Socialism has now melted away as a system. Socialist regimes have collapsed due to the political changes that swept over the East European countries. The wall between East and West Berlin crumbled at the same time, bringing the reunification of East and West Germany into the picture as a definite program. Above all, in the Soviet Union, the head house of socialism, the system of one-party rule gave way. So, I think that socialism has melted away as a system. Therefore, I get the feeling that in the East-West confrontation, the existence of the East, with which the West confronts, has become very opaque. U.S.-Soviet disarmament itself is undoubtedly significant but, since the chart of the East-West confrontation itself has become quite ambiguous, I think its impact on the world, especially on changes in the political structure in Europe, is quite smaller than before. As I said just now, the chart of the East-West confrontation has changed as a result of the political changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Therefore, the meaning or the significance of the U.S.-Soviet summit talks at this time lies in adjusting U.S. and Soviet military strategies toward these new developments. That is the way I see it.

[Obama] Mr. Kamo of the University of Tokyo, how about you?

[Kamo] I agree with the two gentlemen in that I think the summit talks this time were important, as important as the Malta U.S.-Soviet summit talks of last December. At the Malta talks, both President Bush and President Gorbachev declared the termination of the Cold War. However, a new order has not yet been completed. After all, now is the transition period from the old order to a new order. Now we are in the midst of a turn in history. Summit talks at the turn in history broaden the focus on various issues, I believe. My feeling is that there are bright and clear parts and opaque parts overlapping in many layers. The bright side is that the United States and the Soviet Union made a certain degree of progress in the direction of signing arms control and disarmament accords within this year. This is progress in the effort to grope for the rules of the game for coexistence. I think this is important in further promoting cooperation in groping for the rules of the game for coexistence.

The opaque side, on other hand, is that the unification of Germany is making progress toward realization. Coping with this German issue in Europe in terms of security is the question. The opinions of the United States and the Soviet Union are still divided on this issue. They are having a difficult time coming to an agreement.

Third, the Soviet Union under the Gorbachev regime is in agony over economic and ethnic problems. So, at the summit talks the Bush administration tried to support the Gorbachev administration from outside.

The fourth point is that, in view of the fact that President No Tae-u and President Gorbachev are scheduled to meet, the focus is being widened to Asia as well. These, I think, are the characteristics of the summit talks this time.

[Obama] Mr Hakamada of Aoyama Gakuin University, go ahead please.

[Hakamada] I think that the summit talks this time produced certain results or progress as far as arms reductions and economic cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned. It may sound like I am throwing cold water but I think that, as far as the most important issue, European security, is concerned, the talks were premature or ill-timed. I am afraid that the talks might have produced even negative results. The reason is that, while the two countries have not exchanged their basic views thoroughly on the German unification issue at either the foreign ministerial or working level, the summit talks dealt with it all of a sudden. As a result, despite the fact that there are a variety of views on the issue in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev had to show a very stiff posture with the difficulties at home in the background.

With regard to the NATO issue, for instance, there are a few viewpoints voiced in the Soviet Union. One of them is a conventional ideological viewpoint that regards the NATO as a dangerous military alliance hostile to the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev basically based his views on that position at the talks this time. However, there are a variety of other views among foreign relations specialists at home. There are people who hold the view that it is no longer conceivable under the present circumstances that NATO member countries resort to armed force to accomplish their purpose. IMEMO—IMEMO is a think tank on international affairs—thinks that it will be rather safe if NATO members remain in the NATO framework. It is regrettable that these views were not fully reflected this time.

[Obama] Mr. Shimotomai of Hosei University.

[Shimotomai] I think there are three characteristics. One is that domination by superpowers has ended. The mechanism of international politics in which the two poles, the United States and the Soviet Union, argue with each other on behalf of their respective camps is now over. Regarding the Soviet Union, in particular, since the so-called Warsaw Pact Organization is not functioning, Mr. Gorbachev is attending the summit talks on behalf of the Soviet Union, a big country. In this sense, the era of two poles represented by the two superpowers is over and now an era of multipolarized world politics has begun. That is my impression.

Next, the framework of East-West relations has entered into an era of cooperation, at last. Former President Reagan told then General Secretary Gorbachev to verify his trustworthiness, but this verification question is over in a sense as a result of the violent changes in Eastern Europe. The questions now are how to create the mechanism of cooperation, how to deal with Soviet reforms, and how to introduce market economies to Eastern Europe. There are many unknown questions. The summit talks came up with a blueprint for these questions in a concrete form.

Third, as Mr. Kamo mentioned, there have been no moves of this detente shown in the Asian and Pacific region so far. However, if talks between Presidents No Tae-u and Gorbachev happen, it will signify the end of the postwar Cold War structure in the Asian and Pacific region as well. [passage omitted]

Rogachev To Brief Leaders

OW0406121890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush has informed Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that he brought up the issue of Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviet Union in his summit talks over the weekend with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

The officials also said Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev will be meeting with Japanese officials in Tokyo on Saturday to brief them on the summit talks and that he may at that time reveal the schedule for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's much delayed visit to Japan.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the officials said Bush sent a personal message to Kaifu that he brought up with Gorbachev the issue of Japan's claims to four islands off northeastern Hokkaido that have been occupied by the Soviets since World War II.

Officials said the U.S. will brief Japan on the matter in Washington in the near future, including Gorbachev's response. Rogachev will leave for Beijing on Sunday to brief Chinese leaders on the U.S.-Soviet summit, the officials said.

Mixed Reactions to Trade Accord

OW0406144390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Japanese Government and business circles showed mixed reactions Monday to the trade agreement signed at a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Washington, which they expect will be beneficial to Japan over the long term. "The improved trade relations between the two giants will help invigorate the troubled Soviet economy and in the long term will have positive effects on Japan-Soviet trade," an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The trade accord was agreed between U.S. President George Bush and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev at their four-day meeting which ended on Sunday.

Despite expectations of the long-term effect of the pact, however, many expressed skepticism about its immediate or near term impact on the economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, which have hardly improved due to the pending territorial issue.

"In Japan-Soviet relations, politics and economics are unseparable," a government official said. "With the territorial problem unresolved, we cannot be active on the economic front." Japan has demanded the Soviets return the four islands north of Hokkaido which they seized at the end of the World War II.

Another stumbling block to bilateral trade is the lack of foreign currency reserves in the Soviet Union, which often causes delays by the Soviets in paying their bills for contracts with foreigners.

Similar pessimism was voiced by the business circle, where a view was dominant that the trade pact can do little to salvage the Soviet economy, which is in too desperate a situation to manage a quick recovery even with U.S. assistance. "The Soviet foreign currency reserves are so scarce that they cannot pay even for the most important items they have purchased from Japan," an official at a major trading house said.

Soviet firms were behind in payments to Japanese companies by about 250 million dollars at the end of April, a major factor behind dwindling trade contracts between the two nations in recent years.

"It is a major step forward that the U.S. will step up support for economic transformation in the Soviet Union," Yohei Mimura, chairman of Mitsubishi Corp., said. "But still, it is very risky for us Japanese businessmen to make any commitment to the Soviet Union until we are assured of the seriousness of their efforts toward a market-oriented economy," he said.

Kaifu Said Optimistic on Gorbachev Visit in 1991

OW0406055590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Monday he expects Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit next year will offer a major opportunity to improve Japan-Soviet relations. Kaifu told the Diet that Japan will react actively to Gorbachev's call for thorough dialogue between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, speaking at a session of the House of Councilors' Budget Committee, also said that Japan earnestly welcomes the outcome of the superpower summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters that Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan will provide an opportunity to "radically improve" bilateral relations.

The top government spokesman said Gorbachev's mention of a trip to Japan at a White House news conference Sunday indicated "The President is taking an earnest stance toward relations with Japan." "Japan is making preparations for the visit," Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Sakamoto said Gorbachev's comments indicated that the thorny territorial dispute over four islands off northern Japan will move "one step forward" when he comes to Tokyo. "Discussions will be held on all aspects of Japan-Soviet relations," he added.

Gorbachev told a joint press conference with Bush on Sunday that he plans to go to Japan to "open that area for discussion." The White House conference concluded four days of summit discussions.

Sakamoto said frank discussions between the two superpower leaders, even in areas of disagreement such as a unified Germany's membership of the NATO alliance and the independence of Lithuania, indicated the two countries have developed a relationship based on trust. "The trust relationship is good not only for East-West relations, but for both countries and also for international peace and stability," Sakamoto said.

Japan highly evaluates the results of the summit, including the basic agreement on arms control, and the decision to improve bilateral economic ties, the spokesman said in a prepared statement. The United States is to inform Japan later about the details of discussions, which included developments concerning the partitioned Korean Peninsula and the conflict in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Japanese business leaders generally welcomed the outcome of the superpower summit.

Eishiro Saito, head of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said he pays special attention to Gorbachev's call for dialogue with Japan and the rest of Asia.

Takashi Ishihara, leader of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said Gorbachev's meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u will provide a new impetus to changes in East Asia.

Japan must consider what it can do to contribute to Asian peace and stability in the event of changes in East Asia, Ishihara said.

Official Urges Soviet Military Cuts in Far East

OW0406145590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A top official of Japan's Defense Agency on Monday called on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to reduce substantially Soviet military forces stationed in the Asia-Pacific region.

Seiki Nishihiro, the agency's vice minister, told reporters in referring to arms control talks at the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington that the Soviet Union has strengthened its military buildup in the Far East region without good reason. "You can't wrestle by yourself," he said, labeling the Soviet military buildup unnecessary.

Meanwhile, the Defense Agency is compiling a report which apparently forecasts that the number of warships belonging to the Soviet Pacific fleet is expected to decline, agency sources said Monday. The sources said it is the first time the agency has admitted a possible scaledown in Soviet naval forces.

According to the report, the current 141 submarines are expected to be reduced by about a third to 98 in the mid-1990's, while major surface warships are to be cut from 103 to 81. The sources, however, added that Soviet forces in the region remain a threat because the Soviet Union is continuing to modernize its military.

Commentary on Cambodian Peace Talks Reported

Analysts Predict Boost of Image

OW0206183090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1315 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Regardless of their outcome, the Cambodian peace talks in Tokyo will boost Japan's image as a country willing to play a political role commensurate with its economic power, analysts here said. One Asian diplomat based in Tokyo describes Japan's intentions in playing host to the talks which begin on Monday as aimed to "show the world that Japan is not reluctant to help solve problems like this."

"It is OK for whoever wants to take the initiative as long as the aim is for a solution," he said.

A senior aide to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu noted that there was widespread international "reaction" to Japan's hosting the talks based on a recognition that its clean slate in diplomacy and its economic resources are an advantage in assisting Cambodia.

The latest round of Cambodian peace talks, following six failed attempts in the past two-and-a-half years, is the first time for Japan to step into the limelight as mediator of a major international conflict.

"Japan wants to take this opportunity to overcome its reputation as an economic giant but a political dwarf," a European diplomat said. But Japan's true role will be more linked with aftercare than a political settlement itself, said the European diplomat.

"Japan will be expected to contribute economically and financially to the reconstruction of the region after a political settlement is achieved. It is apparent that Japan's economic power plays a decisive part in increasing its political influence," said the diplomat.

Japan itself may be seeking to use the opportunity to secure a political and economic stake in the development of future ties with the nations involved in the Cambodian dispute, especially Vietnam, said Akio Watanabe, professor of international relations at Tokyo University.

"Japan seems eager to free Vietnam from meddling too long in the Cambodian conflict, so that it could resume economic assistance," Watanabe said.

Japan stopped economic aid to Vietnam after 1978 in line with Western nations after Vietnam invaded Cambodia, and has maintained that any resumption of aid is contingent on a "comprehensive settlement" to the conflict.

Another issue in which Japan is expected to assist in the aftermath of its involvement in the peace talks is the issue of an estimated 150,000 Indochinese refugees scattered throughout Asian countries. "Maybe they want Japan to take over ... Then they could say why don't you give money for refugees," the Asian diplomat said. "People are free to go out and some might be leaving because they fear the Khmer Rouge is coming."

Many observers consider the Cambodian conflict is too complex to achieve a sudden breakthrough during the two-day talks.

While saying Japan as a large and important member of the region can provide useful contribution by assuming a "natural role," an Australian diplomat warned of many hurdles still to be overcome to narrow the gap between the four concerned parties.

The European diplomat said he did not expect any substantial progress from the Tokyo meeting but said a failure would not taint Japan's image. "All that will be remembered later when the matter reaches settlement is that Japan has played an important role in the Cambodian peace negotiations and has left an impression that major international conflicts will need Japan's presence," he said.

Watanabe summed it up by saying Japan was in "a no-win-no-lose game. It's this fact alone—that Japan has done something—that accounts as an achievement in the future," Watanabe said.

Prince Sihanouk Meets With Kaifu

OW0206121490 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Cambodian Prince Sihanouk arrived in Tokyo this afternoon to attend talks on peace in Cambodia that will start on 4 June. He met with Prime Minister Kaifu this evening.

Prince Sihanouk is president of the Cambodian people's government, which is formed by three parties opposing the Vietnamese Government. Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to meet with Premier Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government in Tokyo.

Prince Sihanouk met with Prime Minister Kaifu for about one hour. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Nakayama and Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto. The topics of their discussions have not been revealed. However, it is likely that Prime Minister Kaifu and Prince Sihanouk discussed the prospects of the Tokyo talks and Japan's role in bringing peace to Cambodia. The talks were arranged by the Japanese Government. It is expected that discussions at the talks will focus on securing a cease-fire in Cambodia and on the UN role in the peace process.

Premier Hun Sen will arrive in Japan on 3 June. The Tokyo talks will be held for two days starting on 4 June.

Further on 2 Jun Meeting

OW0206141990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1346 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Saturday that the key obstacle to a Cambodian settlement remains the ill will between the two strongest of the country's four warring factions, Foreign Ministry officials said. Sihanouk made the remarks in a 50-minute meeting with Kaifu at his official residence ahead of a Cambodian peace conference in Tokyo on Monday and Tuesday.

Sihanouk was quoted by officials as saying that "idealistically speaking," the gathering of the various Cambodian leaders for talks in Tokyo "would be the road to a settlement" to the 11-year conflict. But Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh, and Khieu Samphan, president of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three resistance factions, "are not in a relationship which leaves room for dialogue," he lamented.

Sihanouk heads the tripartite resistance coalition, which groups his own neutralist faction, the radical Communist Khmer Rouge, and a small noncommunist faction led by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann.

Against Hun Sen's objections, Sihanouk has insisted that Khieu Samphan and Son Sann be allowed to sit in on the talks in Tokyo, which Japan has been stubbornly billing as "bilateral" talks between the governments led by Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

The Khmer Rouge representative, whom Japan has classified as a member of Sihanouk's delegation, is expected to arrive in Tokyo on Sunday.

Depending on the status accorded Khieu Samphan at the negotiating table, the success of the talks could be jeopardized by Hun Sen's refusal to negotiate with the Khmer Rouge, who ruled over a period of genocide between 1975-78. Sihanouk's remarks to Kaifu followed his recent revelation that Khieu Samphan has informed him that the Khmer Rouge will not be bound by any "bipartite" ceasefire agreement signed only between Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

Sihanouk said upon arrival in Tokyo that he will sign an accord with Hun Sen nevertheless, along with the CNR (Cambodia National Resistance), a euphemism for all Cambodians opposing the Vietnamese invasion of 1979. Sihanouk told Kaifu that the question of a ceasefire is "intricately linked" with that of establishing a National Supreme Council (NSC) to symbolize the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia.

Sihanouk and Hun Sen are said to be in agreement that the NSC should be set up immediately after the signing of a peace agreement in Tokyo, but the Khmer Rouge has so far kept its views on the matter to itself.

According to the prince, the NSC should organize elections and assume the Cambodian seat at the United Nations, which is now occupied by the resistance coalition government-in-exile.

But Sihanouk told Kaifu the resistance and the Phnom Penh government remain at odds over such details as the composition of the proposed body and its chairmanship, Foreign Ministry officials said.

China is also "deeply involved" in the affair, he added, noting that China and the Khmer Rouge are "united as one."

Sihanouk told Kaifu that in order to guarantee that any ceasefire agreement reached in Tokyo is faithfully abided by, it is essential to reconvene the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) in order to put in place an international control mechanism (ICM), which would also supervise future elections, the officials said. Otherwise, he said, the current conflict could expand in spite of a ceasefire agreement.

Sihanouk did not specify a "ceasefire" in his arrival statement earlier in the day, saying instead that he will sign a "peace accord" with Hun Sen on either Monday or Tuesday and "implement it faithfully."

Foreign Ministry sources noted that Sihanouk did not necessarily commit to a ceasefire the other members of the tripartite resistance alliance, the so-called National Government of Cambodia (NGC).

Sihanouk said instead that the ceasefire has been agreed to by himself and the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR), which Foreign Ministry officials described as "a much broader idea (than the tripartite resistance coalition) that includes every person who is against the (1979) Vietnamese invasion—those Cambodians in refugee camps for example."

Kaifu said Japan's position is that the most important element in achieving a comprehensive settlement to the prolonged conflict is talks between the Cambodian parties themselves, officials said. He stressed that Sihanouk's role in the peace process is crucial and pledged that Japan will continue to support the prince "as the figure who should assume the leadership of Cambodia."

Kaifu expressed his hope to see the talks in Tokyo bear fruit and pledged that Japan would exert its utmost efforts toward the realization of that goal, the officials said.

Sihanouk was quoted as saying said it was a great occasion for the leaders of Cambodia to meet in Tokyo, adding that Japan's initiative to host the talks will "be favorably looked on by history."

Moving to a topic of a different nature, Sihanouk drew Kaifu's attention to the need for international assistance to restore the great Khmer temples of Angkor in northwestern Cambodia. The prince lamented that the temples have been in a state of decay ever since he was ousted from the government in March 1970 by his then Prime Minister Gen. Lon Nol, officials said.

Sihanouk said that while Japanese appear well informed about the Hindu temple complex of Angkor Wat, it is but one of the many valued historical monuments in Angkor. He said it is also important for funds to be provided to restore the Bayon, or step pyramid, at Angkor Thom, an important complex of Buddhist monuments located nearby Angkor Wat.

Kaifu said Japan has an interest in the preservation of the monuments. He noted that last March Japan donated 300,000 dollars for restoration work on Angkor Wat through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

'Basic' Trade Rules With PRC To Be Revised

OW0206080590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Japan and China have agreed to overhaul basic bilateral trade rules that have favored China since the end of World War II, trade sources said Saturday.

The sources said a Japanese draft will be worked out jointly by the Japan-China Trade Expansion Council and the Japan Trade Council, both private trade associations, under the guidance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. They said revised rules will be finalized by next March in consultations with China.

Beijing is believed to have agreed to revise the regulation because bilateral trade stagnated following the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square early last June they said.

The current regulation was enforced in the 1950s when the two countries resumed trade after the last war. Japan says the rules are not equal because they were concluded at Tokyo's request. For example, Chinese importers are allowed to file claims against commodities imported from Japan within 60 days after the goods are delivered. The period of such action is only 30 days for Japanese exporters. The regulations do not stipulate which side should bear taxes and insurance.

Both sides are to revise some 10 provisions, including the method of settlement. Also slated for revision are penalties for breach of contract, the right to claim and the payment of tariffs, taxes and insurance to conform to international practice, the sources said.

Revision of the rules is aimed at easing bilateral trade tensions, said Toshihiro Ide, acting secretary general of the Japan-China Trade Expansion Council.

Ministry Lacks Confirmation of PRC Sanctions

OW0406110390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A high-ranking official at the Finance Ministry said Monday it has not yet confirmed reported sanctions by China's central bank against the Bank of Tokyo. "But if it is true, it would be very bad not only for Japan but for China," the official told reporters.

Last Friday, the People's Bank of China reportedly ordered Chinese financial institutions to stop dealing with the Bank of Tokyo in protest at the bank's plan to open a representative office in Taiwan.

The official, who declined to be named, avoided commenting on what would be the impact of the possible sanctions on relations between the two nations.

Visit by DPRK Group Said Under Consideration

OW0206113690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—North Korea is likely to release within this year two Japanese seamen detained since 1983, an official at a pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents Association said Saturday.

"The North Korean side does not want to drag on the (crewmen) issue. I think this will be resolved within this year," the official at the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

A North Korean court convicted Isamu Beniko, 60, and Yoshio Kuriura, 59, of espionage in 1987 and sentenced them to 15 years labor. The two were both crew members of the Japanese boat No. 18 Fujisan Maru, the same freighter that had earlier brought a North Korean stowaway to Japan. Pyongyang was angered when Japan declined to return the fugitive soldier.

The Chongnyon official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the groundwork is now being laid for a visit to Japan by a high-ranking delegation of the Korean Workers' Party including members of the Politburo.

"If their visit is realized we will see a drastic change in relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo," he said. The two countries do not have diplomatic ties.

North Korea is also likely to accept a visit by a senior leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, the official said. He said Pyongyang is expecting "gifts" from the LDP delegation, such as a reduction in import duty on North Korean goods, pledges of technical assistance, and the removal of a statement printed on Japanese passports that the document is valid in all countries except North Korea.

The official said the planned meeting between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is likely to strain Moscow-Pyongyang relations in the near term, but "traditional friendly relations" will be maintained by the two countries. The two leaders are due to meet in San Francisco on Monday, following the conclusion of a summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush. Seoul and Moscow do not maintain diplomatic relations.

"The changes in Eastern Europe from communism to social democracy have brought some influence on North Korea's foreign policy," the official said. He said that North Korea is using "every possible channel" to improve relations with the United States, as symbolized by the recent return of the remains of five U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Korean war, and also hopes to improve relations with Japan.

"This year will be a year in which we will see changes surrounding the Korean peninsula," he said.

Chongnyon is the largest pro-Pyongyang organization situated in a Western-style democratic country. Some of its executives also serve as members of North Korea's parliament.

Group Readies for Kadena Air Base Encirclement

OW0406122490 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 2 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] A general meeting to activate a Central Action Committee for the "Great 5 August Action To Encircle Kadena Base With a Human Chain" was held in Naha City on the afternoon of 1 June. The 5 August action is aimed at revealing Okinawa's grass-roots antibases movement to the world.

Organizational activities so far have succeeded in getting 20,500 trade union members agree to participate in the event. The Action Committee plans to call on prefectural residents to join in, and hopes to mobilize more than 25,000 people in all, thus surpassing the 24,000 people mobilized in the last encirclement action held in July 1987.

The Central Action Committee is composed of 70 people, including representatives of residents' organizations, scholars and lawyers, and mayors of Naha, Okinawa, Ginowan, and Yomitan. Sponsors of the encirclement action are the Central Action Committee and residents' action committees representing six cities, towns, and villages around Kadena Air Base. The meeting named Tomohiro Kayoda, chairman of Kenrokyo [the General Council of Okinawa Prefectural Trade Unions] Center, and six chairmen of the residents' action committees as representative members of the committee. The Kenrokyo Center is the originator of the encirclement action.

In his opening speech at the meeting, Chairman Kayoda stressed the significance of the action, saying: "Let's send the appeal for peace from Okinawa to other places in Japan and outside the country." Naha City Mayor Oyadomari and Yomitan Mayor Yamauchi read declarations.

The encirclement action will last one hour, starting at 1300 on 5 August. In the action, the 17.4-kilometer perimeter of Kadena Air Base will be divided into three zones: red (the Okinawa City side), green (the Kadena-cho side), and yellow (the Chatan-cho side). These three zones will be further divided into a total of 28 districts. A placement plan for 20,500 local trade union members and 200 people from mainland Japan has already been finalized. Residents of all cities, towns, and villages around Kadena Air Base will be asked to participate in the encirclement action in their respective zones.

The general meeting adopted "appeals to the prefectural people" with such themes as "Let's Inform the World About the Existing Situation of 'Okinawa—an Island of Bases'" and "Let Our Grass-Roots Efforts Turn Into a Surge of Antiwar, Antinuclear, and Antibases Movements."

The first encirclement action in 1987 had a major impact and led to a similar base encirclement action at Komatsu Base in Ishikawa Prefecture. The encirclement action this time is intended to be the beginning of nationwide "antiwar chain actions." With the planned encirclement action at Kadena as a start, a series of antiwar rallies, including one at Yokota, Tokyo, on 21 October, are scheduled to be held at various places where bases are located.

Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar Radio Views U.S.-Soviet Summit

OW0306005290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 2 Jun 90

[From the "Saturday Review Comment of Some Major International Events of the Outgoing Week"]

[Text] In fact, the most outstanding event of the week is the ongoing U.S.-Soviet meeting in Washington. According to political observers, the Bush-Gorbachev meeting becomes an evidence of the ever-expanding ties between the U.S.A. and the USSR. According to Mr. Shutltz, the former U.S. secretary of state, the work on agreement on arms control, trade, and other spheres [words indistinct] continues. The most important thing will be not the number of signed agreements, but the exchange of [words indistinct]. Now the Soviet Union and the United States have common concerns, their discussions will be very beneficial, noted Mr. Shultz. Since the 1985 Geneva summit, which marked the turning point in the normalization of the U.S.-Soviet relationship, the [words indistinct] summit meeting in spite of changes in the world situation became more regular. This normalization of [words indistinct] stimulating factor to (?great) changes taking place in the world. The present Bush-Gorbachev summit is expected to [words indistinct] with the signing of the treaty on the reduction of strategic (?defense) armaments which will soon be followed by other moves on more significant [words indistinct] strategic nuclear arsenals. The present Washington summit will also bring about more (?impetus) to the expansion of trade, economic ties between the two countries. At the same time, an all-round development of mutual beneficial business relations will largely depend on the success of economic reform in the Soviet Union.

Electoral Commission Chairman Outlines Tasks

OW3105143490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 29 May 90

[Interview with Central Electoral Commission Chairman Gurragchaa; place and date not given; recorded—italicized portions in Mongolian fading into English translation]

[Text] [Female announcer] Next, we present an interview with chairman of the Central Electoral Commission Mr. Gurragchaa. Asked about the distinguishing features of this year's elections as compared to the previous ones, Mr. Gurragchaa said:

[Gurragchaa] *This year's elections have some peculiarities. This is, first of all, is that they will be the first ever elections in the country's history to be held in conditions of multiparty system and broad democracy. Secondly, this year's elections will be held under the newly adopted law on elections. (?Also) worth mentioning is the fact that this year elections will be held in conditions of renewal of the Mongolian political life and renewal processes in many other countries, said Mr. Gurragchaa.*

[Female announcer] About the activity of the Central Electoral Commission, Mr. Gurragchaa continues:

[Gurragchaa] *The Central Electoral Commission is composed of 25 members. Last Friday the Election Commission held its first meeting and approved its program of action in the preelection period. The main aim of the commission is to interpret the new election law to the people, help election (?units) in their activity, and maintain constant contact with electorates, says Mr. Gurragchaa.*

[Female announcer] You have just mentioned that the commission is composed of 25 members. I would like to know whether representatives of all newly formed political parties are included in the commission?

[Gurragchaa] *Truly all political parties have their representatives included in the district electoral commissions. In April the new political parties—the Democratic, Social Democratic, and National Progressive parties—have formed a coalition for taking part in the elections. Lately, the Union of Mongolian Cooperatives, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Union of Mongolian Journalists have expressed their desire to take part in the elections in the union of the ruling MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party], said Mr. Gurragchaa, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission.*

[Female announcer] The elections to the People's Great Hural are going to be held a year before planned and its main objective is to renew the political system of Mongolian society in which the state should become the kernel if not the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. As a result of this renewal, their will be set up besides the People's Great Hural a permanently functioning highest legislative body, a small hural.

North Korea

Meeting Unanimously Approves Disarmament Plan

SK0106115990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK was held here Thursday.

The meeting adopted the agenda "On taking new steps for easing the tensions and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula" and discussed important measures.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the validity of the consistent principled position of the DPRK government to continue to struggle for the reunification of the country through the founding of a democratic confederal republic of Koryo under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the position which was clarified by the great leader president Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech. The meeting expressed full support for the five-point policy of national reunification set out in the policy speech, defining it as a most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying the country at an early date in conformity with the earnest desire of the entire nation.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the need to take new measures for guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula as a practical step to implement the policy speech of President Kim Il-song and the possibility of their materialization.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have made all sincere efforts to ease the tensions in the country, prevent another war and turn armistice into a durable peace, noted the meeting, expressing regret over the fact that these efforts have not borne due fruits owing to the domestic and foreign separatists' moves for confrontation and perpetuation of the division.

The meeting noted:
There has been created a new, practical possibility of settling the peace problem on the Korean Peninsula.

The South Korean authorities recently took several opportunities to express their willingness to negotiate with the North about the issues of disarmament and nonaggression declaration, saying they would put forward a "disarmament proposal." This can be regarded as a positive development, whatever card they may have up their sleeve.

If the United States head for a phased arms reduction, really motivated by the aim to realise detente and disarmament at an early date on the Korean peninsula and totally withdraw its forces in the long run, it would create a favorable climate for disarmament in the North and the South and for the guarantee of a durable peace.

The talks for disarmament on the Korean peninsula must, by nature, be held among the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

The United States yet being unwilling to accede to the tripartite talks, we cannot delay the discussion of arms reduction for an indefinite period till the U.S. responds.

The tripartite talks must be held at an early date, but a way must be found to discuss the disarmament issue even before the talks.

From this position, the joint meeting examined and adopted with unanimous approval the disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula which was submitted after deliberation at the reunification policy committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

When our new disarmament proposal is realised, the danger of another war, a nuclear war, will be removed on the Korean peninsula, Korea will be turned into a secure nuclear-free, peace zone and a new historical chapter of confidence, reconciliation and unity will be opened between the North and the South.

The joint meeting stressed that if the South Korean authorities' talk about "disarmament," "peace" and "reunification" is not a hypocrisy, they must follow the line of realising a drastic phased arms reduction.

The United States must come out to the DPRK-U.S. talks or tripartite talks at an early date, not merely talking about the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and must not fail to accede to terminating the state of armistice and concluding a peace agreement, the joint meeting noted.

The meeting called on the whole nation to join in the noble struggle to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and accomplish the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country, full of new hopes and conviction, confidently looking ahead to the day of historical significance when their objectives will be attained.

The meeting expressed the hope that the governments, political parties and peaceloving peoples of all countries of the world will express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just cause of realising disarmament on the Korean peninsula and achieving peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Editorial Hails SPA Disarmament Proposal

SK0406061890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Epoch-Making Proposal to Ease Tensions and Guarantee Peace on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The disarmament proposal adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held here on May 31 is a most realistic and reasonable peace programme and one more epoch-making peace proposal showing all ways of defusing tensions and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula, declares NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

It notes:
Our new disarmament proposal clearly sets out the periods, stages and scales of military cuts between the north and the South together with a step for confidence building and even steps for the prevention of possible accidental conflicts and their escalation and for arms reduction and a guarantee of peace after it such as mutual information of the process of arms reduction and its verification.

The disarmament proposal gives a more concrete shape to the peace package already proposed in November 1988 to suit the present conditions. It is a signal measure which has paved the way for solving the question of peace and reunification of Korea peacefully by the efforts of the nation itself.

When the disarmament proposal is carried into effect, the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, will be dispelled from the Korean peninsula, our country will turn into a secure denuclearized, peace zone, antagonism and confrontation will be brought to an end between North and South and a new chapter of trust, reconciliation and unity will be opened.

Our new disarmament proposal fully takes into consideration the will of the South Korean authorities who said that they have the intention to discuss arms reduction and the adoption of nonaggression declaration with us and that of the United States which said it hopes for the de-escalation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Talks on arms reduction on the Korean peninsula should, by nature, be held among the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. But, with the United States refusing still to come out to the tripartite talks, the discussion of arms cuts cannot be delayed for an indefinite period, the editorial says, and continues:

How the United States and the South Korean authorities approach our new disarmament proposal will be a touchstone showing whether they want detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, or not.

If the South Korean authorities truly meant what they said when they expressed their willingness to cut arms and solve the question of nonaggression, they must show an affirmative response to our arms cut proposal and choose to drastic phased arms reduction.

If the United States truly wants the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and improvement of its relations with the DPRK, it must not merely talk about its troop pullout from South Korea, but come out to the talks with the DPRK or to tripartite talks, and must not fail to respond to ending the state of armistice and signing a peace agreement.

The entire Korean people in the North and the South and abroad should turn out in a nationwide sacred struggle for bringing as early as possible the day when peace will be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula and the cause of the country's peaceful reunification will have been accomplished.

Peace on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We express the expectation and belief that the governments, political parties and peaceloving people of all walks of life in all countries of the world who treasure justice and peace will extend firm solidarity to the just cause of our people for arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

'Unification in the Year 90' Exercise Denounced

SK0306083390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT
3 Jun 90

["Powder-Reeking 'Unification' Signboard"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group for staging a large-scale war exercise resembling a real war across South Chungchong Province under the signboard of "Unification in the Year 90".

The news analyst says:

The South Korean puppets attached the label of "Unification" even to the clamorous war game. This can never be overlooked, being a mockery of the whole nation's desire for reunification. They have staged military exercises to invade the North, hanging out different signboards such as "Shield", "Digger Wasp", "Ulji", "Flying Tiger","Twin Draggon" and "Eagle" this year, beside the "Team Spirit", at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. But they dared not label a war game "Unification" like this time.

This label fully reveals once again their anti-peace and anti-reunification nature.

The No Tae-u group is talking about "peaceful unification" but it is a lie and what it is seeking is unification by armed forces, to wit, "unification by prevailing over communism".

The puppets' wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism" is an anachronistic dream.

The No Tae-u group must clearly know that all the successive rulers of South Korea who sought confrontation and war against fellow countrymen, betraying the nation, met tragic destruction.

The South Korean puppet clique must not run riot but must act with discretion.

South Plans To Carry Out Naval Exercises

SK0406002190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, on 8, 23, and 24 June, the military fascist clique plans to carry out military exercises on the sea south of Cheju Island and east of Koche Island by dragging in the puppet's naval ships to make preparations to invade the North.

During the maritime military exercise, the military fascist clique plans to stop the navigation of ships and are further creating a climate for war by frantically firing cannons.

Daily Urges Adoption of Nonaggression Plan

SK0206103890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Tension Must Be Eased and Peaceful Climate for Country's Reunification Be Created"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today stresses that easing tension and creating a peaceful climate is now a pressing question which brooks no further delay on the Korean peninsula.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

Although the U.S. imperialists are crying for "disarmament" and "detente" in other parts of the world, they are racing headlong toward the aggravation of the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. warhawks intend to move nuclear weapons to South Korea from Europe in case the negotiation for nuclear arms reduction in Europe comes to a success.

Easing tension and creating a peaceful climate is a precondition for North-South dialogue to solve the reunification question.

It is an empty talk to call for a peaceful reunification without easing tension and without creating a peaceful climate.

In order to relax tension and guarantee peace, a nonaggression declaration must be adopted between the North and South, a peace agreement signed between the DPRK and the U.S. and steps be taken to reduce armed forces of the North and the South drastically and withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities have accepted none of our proposals up until now.

It is our invariable stand that the North and the South must reduce their armed forces stage by stage to less than 100,000 troops and that, accordingly, U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea.

Since we have proposed a sharp reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South out of desire for peaceful reunification and since disarmament and the withdrawal of foreign troops is a world trend, there is no reason why the U.S. forces should remain in South Korea.

The earlier the U.S. forces leave South Korea, the sooner Korea will be reunified.

If the United States cannot withdraw all her troops from South Korea at once, she will be able to do so by stages.

The United States must not merely talk about "detente" and "peace" but respond to negotiation with us with a sincere stand to practically solve the Korean issue, sign a peace agreement with us and withdraw her troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The South Korean ruling quarters must not take the road of war following the U.S. imperialists but take the road of adopting a non-aggression declaration with us, reducing the North-South armed forces by stages and ensuring a peaceful climate.

We will in the future, too, make all sincere efforts to ease tension and create a peaceful climate on the Korean peninsula, stresses the article.

U.S. Urged To Respond to Disarmament Proposal

SK0406104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Most Reasonable Proposal for Peace on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—"On Easing the Tensions on the Korean Peninsula and Creating a Peaceful Climate for National Reunification" which was adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 31 is a just proposal which fully accords with the national desire of the Korean people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and entirely conforms to the aspirations of the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest the world, said MINJU CHOSON Sunday.

What is more important in easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for national reunification is to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, the paper said in a signed article, and went on:

In the nonaggression declaration, the North and the South shall promise each other not to invade the other side by force of arms and, at the same time, shall provide a substantial guarantee for it, whose keynote is to drastically reduce the armed forces of the sides.

The proposal put forward by the joint meeting clarifies the stage and scale for reducing armed forces in the North and the South and getting foreign troops withdrawn and details the steps for informing each other of the process of arms reduction and verifying it, limiting military training and military maneuvers, converting the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, preventing an accidental conflict and its expansion and realizing disarmament and guaranteeing peace after it.

Only when there are no foreign troops and foreign military bases and both sides are unable to attack each other while maintaining the lowest armed forces needed only for self-defence, will a new avenue for peace which endangers nobody and peaceful reunification be opened on the Korean peninsula.

If it is true that the South Korean authorities recently took several opportunities to express their willingness to negotiate with the North on the issues of disarmament and nonaggression declaration, saying they would put forward a "disarmament proposal", they should respond to our new disarmament proposal.

If the United States truly wants detente and disarmament on the Korean peninsula and is ready to improve the DPRK-U.S. relations, it should come out to the DPRK-U.S. talks or tripartite talks at an early date, not merely talking about the phased withdrawal of its forces, and accede to terminating the state of armistice and concluding a peace agreement.

Foreign Ministry Criticizes U.S. Statement

SK0206135590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Press Statement" by DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman in Pyongyang on 2 June—read by announcer]

[Text] We cannot remain unwitting of the U.S. authorities' unreasonable remarks in connection with the return of the remains of American soldiers which took place some time ago.

According to a report, on 29 May a spokesman of the U.S. State Department said that the return of the remains meant a step forward in improving relations between the DPRK and the United States. We, too, regarded this as a good thing.

Nevertheless, we must take issue with the fact that he put forward issues, such as ending terrorism, among other things, which have nothing to do with us.

As is clearly pointed out in the document on the delivery and receipt of the remains, which was signed by Montgomery, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Veterans Affairs Committee, the fact that we returned the American soldiers' remains proceeds from the consistent humanitarian position of the government of our Republic.

The American people and social circles also recognize this. Nevertheless, the United States has put forward unreasonable issues instead of linking the resolution of the issue of the remains with the improvement of the relations between the DPRK and the United States.

We regret very much this action by the United States. In fact, from the remarks of the U.S. State Department spokesman, it is very difficult to see an intention to solve problems with us fairly.

If the United States again criticizes us in the future by linking the issue of the remains with other matters, we can only doubt the U.S. authorities' appraisal that the return of the remains was a step forward in improving relations between the DPRK and the United States.

Furthermore, this may negatively influence the issue of the remains, which had begun to be resolved in a positive manner. If the United States attempts to resolve the questions raised between the DPRK and the United States by taking forcible measures, this will be a miscalculation.

We have a proverb: "Virtue to virtue and evil to evil." We urge the United States to realize that the pending problems between the DPRK and the United States cannot be resolved in such a way as to unilaterally enforce demands on the other side.

[Dated] 2 June 1990, Pyongyang

U.S. Aerial Exercises Whip Up 'War Fever'

SK0206114290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are getting all the more frantic in their military manoeuvres for attack on the North aimed at increasing the actual war capacity in the event of "contingency" by bringing in succession pacific-based warplanes of various types into South Korea, according to military sources.

Over three days from May 28, they let many formations of assault and pursuit-assault planes belonging to the U.S. Marines based on Iwakuni, Japan, fly over South Korea in a joint aerial exercises resembling a real war together with formations of fighter-bombers which belong to the U.S. Seventh Airforce in South Korea and the puppet air force.

From around 15:00 to 22:00 May 28, they concentrically mobilized "F-16", "F-15", "F-4" and "F-5" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet air force to frantically stage "covering," "striking," "photographing" and "mid-air refueling" exercises in coordination with formations of assault and pursuit-assault planes including "A-6" and "FA-18" from their overseas bases.

Involved in the provocative exercises were more than 200 warplanes of various types.

On May 29 and 30 the U.S. imperialists brought formations of Kadena-based "F-15" fighter-bombers into South Korea and staged a frantic exercise simulating a joint strike at targets in the depth of the northern half of Korea in the sky above the Kunsan area in coordination with formations of "F-16" fighter-bombers which belong to the U.S. Seventh Airforce.

Between 12:00 and 18:00 on May 31, they deployed in succession in the Osan Air Force Base formations of "F-16", "FA-18", "C-130" and "C-141" from overseas bases to stage another joint air strike exercise against the North in the sky above South Korea, whipping up a war fever.

Deployment of U.S. Planes 'Provocative Act'

SK0206105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists Friday announced through their Seventh Airforce Command in South Korea that a wing of "F-16" fighter-bombers equipped with ultra-modern night-air-navigation devices would be additionally deployed in South Korea, according to a report.

The wing of 24 fighter-bombers will reportedly be deployed in South Korea, beginning with the arrival of two of them at the Osan base in Kyonggi Province.

At a time when our Republic made a new disarmament proposal, bending [as received] consistent sincere efforts for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists took a step of reinforcing their Armed Forces by introducing a new wing of nuclear-capable fighter-bombers. This provocative act lays bare once again that they are the very ones aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and the enemy laying obstacles in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Daily on U.S. Deployment of F-16 Wing

SK0306084390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)— MINJU CHOSON today comments on the decision of the U.S. imperialists to additionally deploy one wing of F-16 fighter-bombers under the U.S. 7th Air Force in South Korea.

This is not merely an arms buildup step but a very dangerous move of nuclear arms buildup, which indicates that they are dead set on plunging our nation into the scourge of a nuclear war, the news analyst states, and notes:

Voicing support to our new five-point policy for national reunification and epochal disarmament proposal, the entire Korean people and the world people of broad segments are demanding their early realisation. The U.S. imperialists are going to increase the number of the F-16 fighter-bombers at this very moment. This is a blatant challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. We cannot but take a serious view of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are answering our efforts for peace and reunification with nuclear arms buildup.

In this step the U.S. imperialists seek the criminal aim of warding off the influence of our momentous five-point policy of national reunification and new disarmament proposal and lay obstacles and difficulties in the peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the utmost pitch of strain.

Our nation will never allow the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to block the road of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

U.S. Deployment of Planes in South Denounced

SK0406062490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Dangerous Scheme for Nuclear War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists announced on June 1 that they would deploy a night operational wing of ultramodern "F-16" fighter-bombers equipped with night-air-navigation devices under the South Korea-based U.S. Airforce.

Their undisguised arms buildup is an unpardonable challenge to the people at home and abroad who want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and it shows how hypocritic their talk about "detente" and "arms reduction" is, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

It notes:
It was behind the curtain of the "reduction" of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea that the U.S. imperialists have already brought some 120 "M-1" new-type tanks from their mainland to deploy them under the U.S. Second Infantry Division and supplied "C-130" multipurpose service transporters to the South Korean puppets and are going to transfer 120 new-type fighter-bombers to them.

The introduction of many nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers into South Korea is timed to coincide with the nuclear war manoeuvers of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean peninsula. This is a telltale sign of their sinister intention to start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula at any cost.

The news analyst further says:

The U.S. imperialists must not confine themselves to talking about the relaxation of tension but show an affirmative response to our fair and aboveboard proposal for arms reduction with a sincere stand for a practical settlement of the Korean question, sign a peace agreement with us and withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We are watching the ever more undisguised nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists with heightened vigilance.

Soviet Air Force Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK0406105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Soviet Airforce led by Col. Gen. [Colonel General] Valentin Pankin, first deputy airforce commander-in-chief and chief of staff, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Lt. Gen. [Leutenant General] of the Korean People's Army Hong Song-yul and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Boris Morozov and the military attache of the Soviet Embassy here.

Further on Ugandan President's Visit to Pyongyang

Radio Version of Kim Il-song Speech

SK0106233390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 29 May 90

[Speech by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, at a banquet in honor of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement—recorded]

[Text] To the esteemed His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni, guests from Uganda, and comrades and friends:

We have gladly welcomed His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, chairman of the National Resistance Movement, and our close friend.

Three years have already passed since you last visited our country with special goodwill towards us. On this memorable occasion of our reunion after a long interval to share the warm feelings of friendship, on behalf of our party, the government of our Republic, the Korean people, and myself, I would like to bid a hearty welcome to you, esteemed Comrade President and your entourage.

This visit of Comrade President which is being paid again after a long journey to our country is an expression of your firm determination to treasure the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries, and to consolidate and develop this relationship as never before even in the complicated situation. This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their fatherland.

Both Korea and Uganda are nonaligned nations which maintain independence, and the peoples of our two countries are struggling to build an independent new society.

Under the leadership of Comrade Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan people have made great progress in their struggle to stabilize the whole country, achieve national unity, and revive and develop the national economy, in accordance with the program of the national resistance movement. The government and people of Uganda have been making active efforts to maintain good-neighborly relations based on the principles of peace and nonalignment and to realize the complete liberation of Africa.

We are pleased to see your people vigorously moving forward to create an independent new life by bravely overcoming many difficulties standing in the way of their advance. We truly wish you greater success in your struggle to build a prosperous new Uganda.

It is very important to strengthen state power and enhance its function and role in building a new independent society. The First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which has just finished its work with success, has formed a new government, further consolidated the people's power which represents and protects our people's rights to independence, and once again clarified the road in achieving the internal and external policies of the government of our Republic and in achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The government of our Republic will consistently implement the independent internal and external policies in conformity with the noble mission of the people's power and make active efforts to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

A common task facing the world's progressive people is to end all manner of domination and subjugation and build a new world where independence prevails. Today the last colony on the African Continent has disappeared as a result of the independence of Namibia. However, the apartheid system still exists in South Africa and many developing countries are undergoing economic difficulties due to the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists.

We strongly support the South African people and all other African people in their just struggle to completely abolish racism and apartheid and extend our firm solidarity to them. In close unity with the peoples of Uganda and other developing countries, we will in the future, too, make all our efforts to end the old international economic order which increases worldwide imbalance between the poor and the rich, to establish a new equitable international economic order, and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

Esteemed His Excellency President:

Your current visit to our country will be an important occasion to deepen the fraternal friendship and trust between us and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the people of Korea and Uganda. It will contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity among the Asian and African people and the peoples of nonaligned countries.

I believe that the visit by you, Comrade President, to our country will bring about great results. I would like to propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Uganda; to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Uganda; to the unity of the world people who advocate independence; to the long life of the esteemed Comrade President Yoweri Museveni and the health of his wife; to the health of the guests from Uganda; and to the health of the comrades and friends here.

'Concrete Wall' Viewed 30 May

SK3005231790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, and his entourage today saw the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line. The president said: Today I have seen at first hand the concrete wall that divides the land of Korea. In the visitor's book he wrote: It is a tragedy that the Korean people still live separated from each other and their families are not allowed to meet each other.

We support the programme for reunifying Korea as early as possible.

The guests also inspected the Sunchon vinalon complex.

They enjoyed a bird's eye view of the gigantic chemical industrial base before going round the carbide shop of the fertilizer plant, the spinning shop of the vinalon factory and other vinalon production processes with deep interest.

They were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned.

Some members of the president's entourage visited today the Pyongyang general flour-processing mill, the Chongsan cooperative farm, the Pyongyang maternity hospital, the Aeguk knitwear mill and the Mansudae art studio.

Water-Pumping Station Toured

SK3105110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, and his entourage today visited the Iihyon water pumping station on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

The guests were told that the station supplies water to 12,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields. After going round the equipment of the first- and second-stage pumping stations they mounted the observation platform to overlook villages, fields transplanted with rice seedlings and green vegetable fields.

They were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned.

Some members of the entourage of the president called at the Kumsong general tractor works.

Talks Held With Kim Il-song Again

SK3005111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—Talks were held again today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and DPRK Ambassador to Uganda Kim Tae-yong.

Present on the Uganda side were Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and regional cooperation, E.T.S. Adriko, [name as received] minister of industry and technology, Victoria Sekitoleko minister of agriculture, William Wycliffe Rwetsiba, Ugandan ambassador to the DPRK, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Fred Oketcho [name as received], secretary for Defence, Alfred Mubanda, chairman of Coffee Marketing Board, Dr. E. Surma, deputy governor of the Bank of Uganda, and others.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Ministers Confer

SK3105123190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Talks were held today between Kim Yong-nam, Korean vice-premier and foreign minister, and Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, Ugandan second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and regional cooperation.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kim Tae-yong, Korean ambassador to Uganda, and on the opposite side were officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

'Tete-a-Tete' Held With Kim Il-song

SK3105122390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang may 31 (KCNA)—Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Presidents Watch Circus Performances

SK3105231190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—A circus show was given at the Pyongyang circus theatre this evening in honor of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, on a state visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song appreciated the show in company with the Ugandan president.

When the two state leaders appeared in the box, the audience warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The Ugandan president's entourage were present on invitation.

Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and vice-premiers Kim Tal-hyon and Chang Chol and officials concerned were also present.

The circus show included feats on the ice, animal acrobatics, interludes, physical acrobatics and jugglery.

The show was warmly acclaimed by the audience for the high ideological and artistic value and tested skill of the performers.

The Ugandan president presented a floral basket to the acrobats in congratulation of their successful performance.

Cooperation Treaty Signed 31 May

SK0106023690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Uganda was signed here today.

It was signed by minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, authorised by the Government of the DPRK and Minister of Industry and Technology E.T.S. Adriko, authorised by the Government of the Republic of Uganda.

Delegation Departs 1 Jun

SK0106061090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, left here today by special plane after paying a state visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Ugandan president and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and vice-premiers Kang Hui-won and Kim Tal-hyon, and other senior officials.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

President Yoweri Museveni, in company with Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Museveni Thanks Kim Il-song

SK0106121590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, sent a message of thanks to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leaving here today after his state visit to Korea.

Expressing deep gratitude and sincere thanks to President Kim Il-song for the excellent welcome and warm hospitality accorded to them throughout their stay, the message says:

The warm and cordial atmosphere in which our talks were held is indicative of the unanimity of our shared resolve to strengthen further the existing bonds of friendship, solidarity and co-operation between our two countries and peoples. I have tremendously benefited from our exchange of views.

Our visit took place at a time when the First Session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly had just re-elected you president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in sincere acknowledgement by the people of this land, of your distinguished and wise leadership. It was also a vote of respect, trust and confidence which they have in you.

As we return to Uganda, we reiterate our ardent wish for a unified and prosperous Korea, free of tension and foreign interference.

I thank you once again for the support and assistance which your government is giving to Uganda and, I wish for you personally and for the brotherly people of Korea, continued good health, happiness and prosperity.

I look forward to welcoming you in Uganda in the near future.

Correction to DPRK Disarmament Proposal

SK0306093890

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Meeting Adopts Peninsula Disarmanent Proposal," published in the 1 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 15: Page 17, column one, sixth paragraph from the bottom, only sentence, make read: 1. The two sides might deploy the Neutral... (changing "should" to "might")

Correction to Finance Minister's Speech on Budget

SK2605020290

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Minister Yun Speaks About Budget," published in the 25 May East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 28: Column one, paragraph four, only sentence make read: ...expenditure last year amounted to 33,382,940,000 won, 99.5 percent... (supplying garbled words "amounted to")

South Korea

Further on Planned No-Gorbachev 4 Jun Summit

No To Take Up 6-Nation Meeting

SK0206010190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The government will call for the Soviet Union's positive reply to its previous proposal for the formation of a six-nation conference to provide an institutional apparatus for the security and peace of Northeast Asia, senior Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

President No Tae-u will explain the proposal, which he put forward in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in September 1988, and try to firm up Moscow's support in a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco Monday.

He will present the idea also to U.S. President George Bush in Washington two days later, the sources said.

The formula involves a regular meeting of high-level government officials from the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China, all of which were involved in the split of the Korean peninsula directly or indirectly, plus South and North Korea. They will deliberate on ways to bring peace and stability to Northeast Asia, if formed. The scheme has so far been ignored by the Soviet Union and China, which have no diplomatic relations with South Korea, and even by the United States and Japan, which have been skeptical about its implementation.

"The idea is actually too grand to be materialized with the initiatives of a divided country like South Korea. But the situation seems to be riper for us to push ahead with it with a round of President No's talks with Gorbachev and Bush," one official said.

The official added that Japan is expected to act in favor of Seoul's idea, if requested, though it was not on the agenda for No's meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu last week.

No will ask Gorbachev to persuade North Korea to join in the efforts to organize the conference.

The President will also ask the Soviet leader to press Kim Il-song to reform the staunch Stalinist regime, open its doors to the West, explaining South Korea's position to have an inter-Korean summit of No and Kim and multi-level dialogue with the North.

The Foreign Ministry officials viewed the Gorbachev would eventually agree to Seoul's stance to solve the Korea problem through dialogue as peace on the Korean peninsula is inevitable to better economic relations with South Korea which the Soviet Union badly needs.

They also cited expanding cracks between Moscow and Pyongyang Gorbachev has delayed a visit to Pyongyang for the past two years and the mass media has been allowed to criticize the closed North Korean society whereas Kim Il-song excluded Soviet figures from a list of guests to his 78th birthday party in April and a Tass correspondent was expelled last week.

Negotiations to Summit Explained

SK0206011390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Gorby's Pledge"]

[Text] A key aide to Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, said yesterday that Kim agreed with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to promote summit talks between South Korea and the Soviet Union, when Kim met the Soviet leader in the Kremlin in March.

Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae, who played a key role in Kim's Moscow visit, said that Kim and Gorby reached an accord in principle to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries by the end of this year.

When Kim suggested a summit between No and Gorby, the Soviet president requested Kim to entrust the matter to him, according to Hwang.

Hwang said that working-level negotiations were conducted by Kong No-myong, South Korean chief of the Consular Department in Moscow, and Karen Brutents, first deputy chief of the International Department of the

Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, for the projected summit meeting. Brutents sent a letter to Kim late last month in which he said, "all is going well." Hwang said that he and Kim regarded Brutents' remarks as a positive response to the suggestion of the No-Groby meeting.

He revealed that Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, former Soviet ambassador to the United States, relayed Gorby's acceptance of the summit talks proposal to the Korean government when he met Kim Chong-hwi, assistant to President No for national security and diplomacy, last month when he came to Seoul to participate in a meeting of the InterAction Council as an observer.

At that time, Dobrynin told Kim during a reception that "we will have good relations with South Korea."

Kim Tae-chung Welcomes Meeting

SK0206013390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has welcomed the summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, predicting an "epochal" change in inter-Korean relations as a result. "I welcome it in principle as a sign of great progress in Seoul-Moscow diplomacy. I believer it will bring an epochal change in relations between south and north Korea," Kim said Thursday.

"The summit should proceed in a way that not only contributes to promoting bilateral relations but facilitates reconciliation between south and north Korea and maintains peace in Northeast Asia. The government should abandon its self-abasing diplomatic manner and sit at the dialogue table thoroughly prepared," he said.

Kim, the president of Korea's sole opposition party, the Party for Peace and Democracy, said he had been notified of the summit by the government Wednesday. "I feel regret that the government gave me such short notice as diplomacy should be conducted in a suprapartisan manner," he said.

Predicting that Gorbachev will make a bold suggestion for economic cooperation during his meeting with No, he said No's attitude should be different from that of ruling party chairman Kim Yong-sam and Pak Chol-on during their visit to Moscow in March.

Kim Yong-sam, a former opposition leader, and Pak, a close confidante and relative of President No, feuded during their visit to the Soviet Union, resulting in Pak's resignation as state minister for political affairs.

No Tae-u Leaves for Summit

SK0306025390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u will leave today for San Francisco for summit talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Monday (Tuesday morning, KST).

The two leaders are expected to exchange views on global changes and political developments in Northeast Asia and matters concerning peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, including the question of improving inter-Korea relations.

The San Francisco talks, the first ever between the presidents of the two countries, are also to tackle matters concerning opening diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

After the talks with the Kremlin leader, No will fly to Washington for a meeting with U.S. President George Bush June 6 to explain the results of his meeting with Gorbachev and his recent visit to Japan.

No is expected to return home June 8 after an overnight stay in Honolulu on his way back from Washington.

No will be accompanied by an 11-member official entourage.

The entourage will include Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Ambassador to the United States Pak Tong-chin, Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, and Kim Chong-hui, special assistant to the President for diplomacy and national security affairs.

At their San Francisco talks, No and Gorbachev are expected to discuss prospects for their respective visits to Seoul and Moscow.

Kim Yong-sam, the executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, said Thursday No will likely visit Moscow this year following the normalization of relations between the two countries. He said that during his trip to Moscow in March, he agreed with Soviet officials to push for No's visit. Kim said he sees good chances that No's trip to Moscow may be followed by the Soviet leader's visit to Seoul.

Government officials also talked about the possibility that the question of reducing armaments on the Korean Peninsula may be raised in the Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco.

The arms reduction issue may be raised during the two leaders' discussion of ways to reduce tension on the peninsula, they said.

Gorbachev May Visit Seoul in 1990

SK0206012190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), yesterday said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is likely to visit Seoul by the end of this year.

Meeting reporters at his Sangdo-tong house after a meeting with President No Tae-u at Chongwadae, he also hinted at a possibility that President No would visit Moscow in the not too distant future.

Kim said No and Gorbachev will exchange visits to each other's capital after the two countries agree on the establishment of diplomatic relations. No is likely to visit Moscow before Gorbachev comes to Seoul, he said, while refusing to elaborate on the timing.

The politician further said he and Gorbachev had reached agreements on early normalization of diplomatic ties between Korea and the Soviet Union and on the exchange visits by No and the Soviet leader during their meeting in Moscow this spring.

Kim also confirmed that Anatoiy Dobrynin, an adviser to Gorbachev, visited President No last month and conveyed him Gorbachev's message accepting Seoul's proposal for a summit between them.

The No.2 man in the ruling party had talks with No for about 30 minutes from 6 p.m. preceding a Chongwadae dinner for Kim, new National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu and DLP chairmen Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun.

Spokesman Doubts Gorbachev Visit

SK0306060190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] A presidential office spokesman expressed doubt about the possibility of an exchange of visits between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev which was raised Friday by Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling party.

"I have no information about an exchange of visits between the two leaders," he said, indirectly ruling out the possibility of visits in the near future.

A Foreign Ministry official, however, said on condition of anonymity that it is highly probable President No will visit Moscow this year, but Gorbachev's return visit to Seoul this year is highly doubtful taking into account the internal problems in the Soviet Union and other factors.

Kim Chong-pil Cautions Expectations

SK0306060390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday cautioned against "illusory expectations" from Seoul-Moscow relations which are expected to see a major turning point with the No-Gorbachev summit in San Francisco Monday.

"We have to take a prudent approach to the Soviet Union as information we have about the Communist country is limited and not reliable at this point," said Kim, one of three leaders of the ruling party.

As to the high possibility of an exchange of visits between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Kim said: "I have no idea about that, although such a topic may have been brought forth when Kim Yong-sam met with President No Tae-u at Chongwadae Friday.

More on Departure Statement

SK0306075090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u left for San Francisco, California, on Sunday for summit talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to discuss normalization of diplomatic relations and ways to bring peace and stability to the Korean peninsula.

No will meet the Soviet leader Monday and will have talks with U.S. President George Bush on Wednesday in Washington.

The Korea-Soviet summit, the first in history, is seen as an important turning point for easing tension on the divided Korean peninsula and improved relations between Seoul and Moscow. "I expect the unprecedented summit meeting with the president of the Soviet Union, with which we have no diplomatic relations, to serve as a momentum to a new history of relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union," No said in a departure statement.

"I will discuss the development of bilateral ties, especially the normalization of diplomatic relations as well as ways for opening the era of peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, "No said.

"I will share a broad range of views on problems that can help the world's overflowing waves of openness and cooperation spill over into northeast Asia, especially into the Korean peninsula," the president said.

The Korean president also said he thinks "it is very meaningful to have summit talks with leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss problems of the Korean peninsula at the center of a stage, in which the world order is now being restructured."

"I feel a sense of historic calling," No said.

Discussion between No and Gorbachev will cover the normalization of diplomatic ties, circumstance in Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula and the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries, officials said. No and Gorbachev are expected to agree to set up ambassador- level diplomatic ties in July or August, the officials said.

The two leaders are likely to agree on the exchange of visits within this year, they said. Regarding the exchange visits by the heads of state, South Korean ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam said No is likely to visit the Soviet Union in the not too distant future while Gorbachev, in return for No's trip, may come to Seoul possibly within this year.

The No-Gorbachev meeting comes as the two countries are expanding exchanges in non-political fields such as economy and trade. The two nations opened consular departments in Seoul and Moscow in march as a prelude to diplomatic ties.

No desired the historic meeting to discuss ways to induce North Korea to openness and reform which will help improve ties between the two Koreas, which have technically remained at war since the Korean war ended in 1953, the officials said.

During No's talks with Bush, the Korean president will explain the outcome of his meeting with Gorbachev as well as his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in late May, the officials said.

The Soviet Union, which backed the communist North in the Korean War and has since been its main supplier of weaponry and technology, is actively seeking economic relations with the South, but aware of the position taken by the North, has balked at rapidly extending political ties.

Normalization of ties has been expected since a visit by Kim, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, to the Soviet Union, during which the two sides reportedly agreed in principle to establish diplomatic ties within this year.

The meeting will take place when Gorbachev visits San Francisco after his Washington summit with Bush and just before his departure for Moscow.

The Soviet Union is South Korea's second largest trading partner after China, among communist countries, with two-way trade between Seoul and Moscow reaching 599 million U.S. dollars last year and expected to surpass 1 billion dollars this year.

The No-Gorbachev meeting is seen as a grand culmination of No's ambitious diplomatic initiative called "Northern policy," designed to improve ties with socialist countries, and will have a great impact on the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, the last vestige of the Cold War confrontation.

No Tae-u Discusses Summit Prospects

SK0306075490 Seoul Television Service in Korean 0545 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Statement by President No Tae-u at Seoul Airport before departure for Summit Talks in United States, on 3 June—live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: Following my 3-day visit to Japan at the end of May, I am to leave for the United States today. I will hold summit talks with Soviet President Gorbachev in San Francisco and then will meet U.S. President Bush in Washington. The summit talks between Korea and the Soviet Union are the first in history. Recalling the past century of Korean-Soviet relations, which were full of tears and regret, we cannot but view the summit talks as a very significant event.

I hope that the unprecedented talks this time with the president of the Soviet Union, with which we have no diplomatic relations, will be an occasion to embark on a new chapter in the history of the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. I will extensively exchange with President Gorbachev opinions on the matter of bringing the waves of openness and cooperation sweeping this world to Northeast Asia and to the Korean peninsula in particular. In particular, I will discuss with him ways to open the road of peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification, not to mention ways to improve relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

During the past several months, epochal changes have taken place in East Europe. The barrier of the Cold War which divided East and West Europe has been pulled down. The reunification of Germany, which the world people thought difficult, is now becoming a reality. All of these changes are closely related to the Soviet Union's reforms. Korea is the only divided country, caused by the Cold War system, left in this world.

Fellow countrymen: What a heart-rending thing this is. We had to swallow the division of the country, which the big countries forced on us as a result of the Yalta conference, disregarding the will of our nation. Such an exorbitant tragedy has continued even until now. In the world today, the Yalta system, which brought about the confrontation of the Cold War world after World War II has been destroyed, and a new order of reconciliation is appearing. The U.S.-Soviet summit talks, which are of great significance in forming a new global order, are being held in Washington. Meeting with the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union and discussing the question of the Korean peninsula with them, in the course of the reorganization of the global order, is of great significance, and, accordingly, I feel a heavy historic sense of responsibility.

I will discuss with President Gorbachev the matter of developing relations between the Korea and the Soviet Union and, particularly, the normalization of diplomatic relations between us. The development of Korean-Soviet relations will not only be conducive to the prosperity of the two countries, but will also contribute to the preservation of peace in Northeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula. I will meet President Bush in Washington after the talks with President Gorbachev in San Francisco.

I think that discussing the questions of Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula based on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit talks and the Korean-Soviet summit talks is of significance. In the Korean-U.S. summit talks, the third in the past year or so, I will discuss ways for our two countries as firm friendly allies to cope with the rapidly changing situation of the world together, and, particularly, I will firmly deepen the Korean-U.S. security cooperation system.

The waves of changes sweeping the world are coming to East Asia. We should (?use) these waves for realizing our desire for national reunification. The divided situation that we have today should not continue until the 21st Century. In this context, together with fellow countrymen, I hope that my trip this time will become an occasion to set a great milestone on the road of our nation, which is advancing toward national reconciliation and reunification. Despite the short period of six days I will do my best, and I will see you, fellow countrymen, again after returning home. Thank you.

No Arrives in San Francisco

SK0406031790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] San Francisco, Calif., June 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u arrived in San Francisco on Sunday for a historic summit meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

No and Gorbachev will meet on Monday in Fairmont Hotel to discuss normalization of diplomatic relations and promotion of economic cooperation and exchanges, Korean officials said.

In the first ever meeting between leaders of the two nations, they are also expected to discuss ways of inducing North Korea to openness and ensuring stability on the Korean peninsula, the officials said.

The two will not issue a joint statement on the outcome of the unofficial summit, but No will hold a news conference to explain the results of his talks with the Soviet leader, they said.

The Korean Government hopes No and Gorbachev will agree to establish full diplomatic ties at the meeting and to make exchange visits this year, the officials said.

No and Gorbachev are expected to place high priority in their discussions on extending economic cooperation, and No is likely to propose that the two nations form a government-level economic cooperation council to promote trade, economic and technological cooperation and to discuss Korea's participation in development projects in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, the officials said.

After the summit with Gorbachev, No will meet with U.S. President George Bush on Wednesday in Washington.

No said in a departure statement Sunday in Seoul that he expected the summit with Gorbachev to provide momentum for opening a new history of relations between Seoul and Moscow. No said he will discuss the development of bilateral ties, especially the normalization of diplomatic relations, as well as ways of opening a new era of peace and reunification of Korea.

"I will share a broad range of views on issues that can help winds of openness and cooperation blow from other part of the world to Northeast Asia, especially to the Korean peninsula," No said.

The No-Gorbachev meeting comes amid expectations that the two nations will set up full ties in the near future. Seoul and Moscow have been expanding exchanges in non-political fields such as trade since the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and opened consular departments in Seoul and Moscow in March as a prelude to full diplomatic relations.

The Soviet Union, which backed the communist North in the Korean war and has since been its main supplier of weaponry and technology and its biggest trading partner, is actively seeking economic linkage with Seoul, but has been reluctant to rapidly promote political ties because of its sensitivity to Pyongyang's reaction.

The No-Gorbachev talks will have a great impact on inter-Korean relations as well as on the circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula, divided by the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II in 1945.

No Asked To Raise KAL Plane Bombing

SK0406033190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—Relatives of passengers and crew killed when a Korean jetliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter over Sakhalin in 1983 said Monday that the incident should be discussed by President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during their summit.

In a statement, the Association of the Bereaved Families of Korean Air (KAL) Victims claimed the government tries to ignore the shooting down of the civilian airliner, in which 269 people aboard the aircraft perished off Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983.

The two leaders should discuss the accident so that relatives can receive substantial compensation and an apology from the Soviet Union, said the statement issued after it was reported that the incident would not be raised in the Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco, California, on Monday.

Daily Comments on U.S.-USSR Summit Talks

SK0406050390 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 90 p 3

[Report by correspondent Kim Chang-ki from Washington]

[Excerpts] The 3-day summit talks between U.S. President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev have concluded. The tangible success attained in the talks came, above all, in the area of disarmament as the two countries agreed on the outline of an agreement for the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), agreed to sign an agreement on the reduction of the conventional weapons in Europe, and signed an agreement on the ban on the production and abolition of chemical weapons. The two countries have also attained success in signing a trade agreement, the prospect for which had been somewhat dim before the talks. [passage omitted]

However, the issue to which greater importance was attached in the talks than the disarmament issue was the issue as to the future of Europe, including the German reunification. [passage omitted]

To give a general comment on the U.S.-USSR summit talks, we can say that the two countries have attained success to mutual advantage in all fields, including disarmament and trade agreement. It may not be appropriate if we say that either side won a one-sided victory or suffered one-sided loss in any particular area of the talks. We can also say that the success in the talks may have strengthened, to a certain degree, the political position of Gorbachev who is experiencing increasing difficulty in his position with economic problems in the country and with political pressure from both the left and the right.

SEOUL SINMUN on U.S.-USSR Talks

SK0406051590 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Jun 90 p 2

[Article by Yi Ki-tong]

[Excerpts] The top leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union have concluded the 4-day official talks with the Camp David talks on 2 June.

The summit talks achieved some major successes by signing a preliminary agreement for the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), for which the two countries had to spend 8 years, an agreement on an 80 percent reduction of chemical weapons, and a trade agreement.

However, we have a feeling that the result falls short of the expectations we had before the talks. First, no narrowing of difference in views as to the NATO membership of reunified Germany, which was a focus of attention, was made. [passage omitted]

The trade agreement, which was signed on 2 June, was the greatest success of the talks on the part the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

As for the regional issues, agreement was made only on the issue of providing aid for Ethiopia. No specific agreement was reached on the issues of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the Middle East. It has been reported that there was no official discussion on the issue of the Korean peninsula which was a focus of attention for many.

With the agreement on the disarmament issue having been reached, it is likely that the START and the deadlocked negotiation for the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe will be settled and signed within this year, and this is sure to give important impact on East-West relations.

However, we ought to find significance of the U.S.-USSR summit talks in the strengthening of the basis for understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union with which the two countries will cooperate with each other, rather than in the agreements on specific issues themselves.

Touching on the significance of the summit talks, Gorbachev said that "it is similar to the spirit of the allied nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, which formed a united front against the Nazi Germany" during World War II. The significance lies in the fact that the two countries, which have hitherto pursued the postwar Yalta system, have now overcome ideological differences and broadened the common understanding on disarmament, trade, cultural exchange, and regional issues.

In Malta last December, the top leaders of the two countries declared "the opening of a new postwar era." The U.S.-USSR summit talks can be said to have provided a milestone that heralds the full-fledged operation of that new era.

ROK Not To Oppose U.S.-DPRK Relations

SK0406061790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 2 June that, in response to the possibility that North Korea will make positive efforts to improve its relations with the United States because rapid progress has been made in ROK-Soviet relations, the government decided that, even if this would develop into diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea, the government would not oppose such diplomatic relations as long as they are beneficial to the resumption of dialogue between North and South Korea.

It was learned that, with the analysis that the promotion of relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union may lead North Korea to crystallize a provocative sentiment, the government made this decision according to the spirit of the 7 July declaration on refraining from isolating North Korea and helping it become a member of the international community.

A high-ranking government official said that day that "it is a custom for the United States to have prior and post consultations with our side when it expands its contacts with North Korea in an effort to promote its relations with North Korea" and that "we will not oppose the United States' recognition of North Korea." This official also said: "The United States has made it clear that it would not link the possible diplomatic relations with the ROK and the Soviet Union to the diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea, adding that they are different matters." He also said, "However, the United States appears not to reject the North Korean side's efforts to approach the United States."

This official went on to say that "an obstacle to promoting relations between the United States and North Korea is North Korea's nuclear development and the United States' classification of North Korea as a terrorist state." He also said, "If North Korea positively opens its doors and enters into North-South dialogue, such an obstacle to the United States' relations with North Korea can be removed."

Another official concerned said, "Changes in North Korea's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union will be discussed as a major issue in the upcoming ROK-Soviet summit talks and the ROK-U.S. summit talks." He also said, "The ROK-Soviet summit talks appear to have been arranged because a consensus on North Korea has been reached among the ROK, the United States, and the Soviet Union," thus hinting at changes in the U.S.-North Korean relations as a result of the promotion of the ROK-Soviet relations.

Diplomatic Relations Expected With USSR

SK0206030790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union will establish ambassador-level diplomatic relations in July or August and may exchange visits by their heads of state "this year," the ruling party's no. 2 man predicted Friday [1 Jun]. Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will agree to normalize relations in their summit talks Monday in San Francisco, California, said Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). After setting up full relations, No will likely visit the Soviet Union "in the not too distant future" while Gorbachev, in return for No's trip, may come to Seoul "possibly within this year," Kim said.

Kim, who twice visited Moscow and met with Gorbachev, said he and Gorbachev had agreed in principle that their countries would set up full diplomatic ties and make "a conclusion of all problems, including exchange visits by each head of state, this year." Kim met with Gorbachev in March. Kim made the remarks while briefing reporters on a 30-minute meeting with No earlier in the day.

No and Gorbachev will issue a joint statement after the historic summit, the first meeting between a South Korean and Soviet leader, he said. The statement will reflect most Korean demands, an indication that the two countries have virtually agreed on full ties and exchange visits by the heads of state. Korea seeks to establish full ties with the communist superpower as part of efforts to lower tension on the Korean peninsula and create favorable circumstances for improving relations with North Korea, a strong Soviet ally, and advancing reunification of the two Koreas. Kim said the two leaders will not discuss any special agenda but have free talks on a wide range of issues.

The DLP chairman said he evaluates the coming summit as a meaningful event that will take "a major swipe at problems concerning peace on the Korean peninsula as well as situations in North Korea and China." On the background of diplomatic contacts for the summit, Kim said Anatoliy Dobrynin, an adviser to Gorbachev and a former ambassador to the United States, secretly met with No on May 22 and gave him a message from Gorbachev. Dobrynin was in Seoul to participate in the eighth session of Interaction Council (IAC) May 23-26. Negotiations for the summit were carried out directly by Chongwadae, the presidential office, and the Kremlin, but Kim said he helped realize the summit with his visits to Moscow, during which he proposed talks between No and Gorbachev.

Kim met with other influential Soviet figures during his trip, including Alexandr Yakovlev, a Politburo member, and Yevgeniy Primakov, a close aide to Gorbachev and a former chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet. Kim said he thinks Primakov, also a member of the Presidential Council, a powerful advisory body to Gorbachev, may have played an important role in arranging the summit.

When asked about the advancement of Seoul-Moscow relations, Kim replied, "first the establishment of full diplomatic ties, and then No's visit to the Soviet Union, followed by Gorbachev's visit to Korea." Regarding the impact of the summit, Kim said, "Hardest hit by the news of the summit may be North Korea, followed by China and Japan."

The ruling party leader, a life-long oppositionist until he joined with No in a political realignment in February, said, "The Soviet Union seems to be full of confidence in relation to North Korea." Pyongyang owes Moscow 2.8 billion U.S. dollars of its 4 billion dollars in external debts and is dependent on the Soviets for more than 60 percent of its two-way trade. The Soviet Union is the main supplier of weaponry and technology to North Korea. The Soviet Union is South Korea's second largest trading partner after China, among communist countries, with two-way trade between Seoul and Moscow reaching 599 million dollars last year and expected to surpass 1 billion dollars this year.

No will leave Sunday for the summit talks with Gorbachev, to be followed by another summit with U.S. President George Bush in Washington on Wednesday. The No-Gorbachev meeting is seen as a grand culmination of No's ambitious diplomatic initiative called "Northern policy," designed to improve ties with socialist countries.

Soviet Officials Comment on Relations With ROK

SK0406032990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union is interested in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and will make all efforts possible for that goal, a top aide to the Soviet president said here over the weekend.

Yevgeniy Primakov, a member of the Soviet Presidential Council and a former chairman of the Chamber of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, said the Soviet Union hopes to promote economic relations with "all parts of the Korean peninsula." He declined to comment on details of the summit meeting between Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco on Monday, saying he did not know what issues the Korean side would raise.

Another Soviet Official hinted the establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow may be imminent, saying the two nations have established trade missions and consular relations and that the summit is "the next step." Georgiy Arbatov, director of the U.S. and Canadian Institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an influential foreign policy aide to Gorbachev, said he personally supports the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Korea. But Arbatov said the Soviet Union does not want relations with North Korea, its strong ally, to be aggravated or severed.

Soviet Specialist Hints at Diplomatic Relations

SK0206224290 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Report by correspondent Yu Kun-chan from Washington]

[Text] Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, touching on the significance of the forthcoming ROK-USSR summit talks, said that these summit talks are in the nature of a further step following the establishment of the trade offices and consular relations by the two countries, thereby hinting that the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries is coming soon.

Arbatov, a Soviet foreign policy specialist who is accompanying Soviet President Gorbachev on his U.S. visit, on 2 June met reporters at the Press Center. He said this in reply to a reporter's question on whether the two countries will be able to announce the principle of establishing diplomatic relations at the ROK-USSR summit talks. He said that the ROK and the Soviet Union have already made progress in various ways for the improvement of relations over a considerable period of time, adding that, since the Soviet participation in the 1988 Olympiad, in particular, there have been frequent exchanges between the two countries.

USSR Proposes Pipeline to Japan Via Korea

SK0306105090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 7

[From the "Economic Wire Tidbits" Column: "Soviets Ask Japan To Help in Gas Pipeline Project"]

[Text] Tokyo (AP)—The Soviet Union has asked Japan to cooperate in a plan to extend a 5,000-km (3,125-mile) undersea gas pipeline between Siberia and Japan, officials said Friday.

Soviet officials told Shintaro Abe, former secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, that the pipeline would connect the gas field in western Siberia to Japan via North Korea and South Korea, said Masaki Aimoto, spokesman for Abe's office.

Soviet Says DPRK Relations Will Not Worsen

SK0206100590 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 90 p 5

[Text] Tokyo (KYODO/YONHAP)—On 31 May, Soviet sources in Tokyo said that the ROK-USSR summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev slated for 4 June in San Francisco does not mean that existing relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea will worsen.

A Soviet diplomat who did not want to be identified said: "We do not see any changes in our relations with North Korea as a whole, and we believe that the two countries will continually maintain friendly and cooperative relations." The Soviet diplomat added: "We understand that it is out of a desire to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula that we are conducting exchanges with the ROK and that our relations with the ROK will contribute to such a development." He added: "Improved relations between Moscow and Seoul in the areas of trade and culture are also in the interest of the DPRK."

DPRK To Take 'Important' Step After Talks

SK0306014790 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Song Hye-ran from New York]

[Text] Ho Chong, North Korean deputy ambassador to the United Nations, speaking on 1 June in connection with the ROK-USSR summit talks, strongly hinted that the North Korean side will take a certain "important [chungdaehan] political step."

In an exclusive interview with HANGUK ILBO at the UN Headquarters on that day, Ho stressed the North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement issued the day before, in which North Korea denounced the ROK-USSR summit talks between President No Tae-u and President Gorbachev, saying, "It will result in the serious consequence of fixing the division of the Korean peninsula," and said that "North Korea will soon announce an important political decision." He said that this "important political decision" is different from the arms reduction proposal North Korea has already announced.

Referring to the ROK-USSR summit talks, Ho said that North Korea "has not been formally notified by the Soviet Union," but that "it was well aware that South Korea had been seeking talks between the ROK President No and President Gorbachev." He said "it had been amply prepared for it." He then added, "We have closely watched the moves for improving relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union since last winter, which became more conspicuous with the arrival of Kong No-myong, director of the consular department, in Moscow."

Referring to the phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK that were proposed directly, for the first time, by Kim Il-song at the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly in May, he stressed, "Our position regarding the U.S. troop withdrawal has become very flexible [maeu yuyonhae chotta]."

In the meantime, commenting on Ho's remarks at his meeting with the reporter, a UN expert on the issue of the Korean peninsula said, "It seems that such a reaction is nothing more than a reflex reaction by the North Korean side which has been further cornered diplomatically." He then added that the "grave political decision Ho mentioned, however, could turn out to be a positive proposal that can have a drastic impact on North-South relations, to be followed by phased disarmament negotiation and the resumption of North-South dialogue which North Korea has called for. This UN official observed that a drastic step for the improvement of North-South relations can come about in the wake of the ROK-USSR summit talks just as North and South Korea issued the 4 July joint statement in the wake of the Nixon-Zhou Enlai talks in 1972 .

North Expected To Reduce Moscow Envoy's Status

SK0306024690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP)—North Korea is expected to downgrade the status of its ambassador in Moscow to charge d'affaires in case the Soviet Union concludes formal diplomatic relations with South Korea, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Saturday. Quoting North Korean watchers, the daily added North Korean may also recall its students studying in the Soviet Union as another gesture of protest against Seoul-Moscow relations.

The two countries are likely to discuss full diplomatic ties during a summit between Korean President No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco Monday (San Francisco Times). The newspaper reported, however, that there are people who believe tension on the Korean Peninsula may increase because of a series of changes in Soviet policies.

Analyst Views North's Options After Summit

SK0306041090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Chong Pong-uk]

[Text] The North Korean regime will most likely tighten its decades-old revolutionary line in local politics, while displaying flexibility in relation to South Korea and foreign countries including the United States, a North Korea watcher in Seoul said yesterday.

In an interview with THE KOREA HERALD, Kim Chang-sun, president of the Institute for North Korea Studies, said, "For Kim Il-song, it will be inevitable to maintain his hard line in local politics because a change in the basic governing principles will threaten his leadership." In international relations, however, Kim will have no option but to show North Korea's ability to adapt flexibly to the changing environment, he added. "In a move to demonstrate its flexibility in diplomacy, North Korea strengthened the diplomatic functions of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], the North Korean version of parliament, in the ninth-term SPA first session held last month," Kim said.

North Korea relieved Ho Tam, a veteran diplomat, of his position in the Secretariat of the Workers' (Communist) Party to allow him to work exclusively for the SPA Foreign Affairs Commission as chairman, while naming such figures specializing in foreign affairs as Kim Yong-son, Kang Sok-chu and Kim Yong-ho its vice chairmen. Kim Yong-son has served as head of the international department in the party and Kang and another as vice foreign ministers.

It also created an SPA commission responsible for deliberating unification policies to be chaired by Yun Ki-pok, who was a head delegate to Seoul-Pyongyang talks in the early 1970s. Chong Chun-ki, former deputy premier, was appointed to chair the External Cultural Liaison Commission. "The North Korean task force led by them will launch active people's (civilian-level) diplomacy toward Seoul and foreign countries, notably the United States," Kim said.

Asked about prospects for Pyongyang's relations with Moscow, the 70-year-old Kim, who was a leading journalist in North Korea before defecting to South Korea in the 1950s, said recent development signals the deteriorating ties between Pyongyang and Moscow. The worsening relations between them were evidenced by the fact that the Soviet Union did not give any advance notice on the Seoul-Moscow summit to North Korea, as revealed by a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday, Kim said.

The North Korean Central News Agency quoted the spokesman as saying, "We consider that the president of the Soviet Union, an ally of ours, is quite able to analyze and judge what a serious political consequence will be entailed by his meeting with No Tae-u." "For the time being, the Pyongyang regime will stick to Beijing, which also dislikes the ongoing changes in East Europe and the Soviet Union," he said. "But North Korea can hardly resist for an indefinite period the Soviet pressure for change."

Kim pointed to the fact that the worsened relations between Pyongyang and Moscow in the early 1960s brought about Soviet suspension of economic assistance to North Korea, which dealt a heavy blow to the North Korean economy. Because of Moscow's action, North Korea had to extend the period of its first seven-year (1961-67) economic development plan by three years. North Korea, however, will do its utmost to deter the cross-recognition formula involving the two Koreas and four superpowers—the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China, Kim said. "The No-Gorbachev talks signal a change on this peninsula in that direction," he stressed.

Kim also pointed out that Beijing is prudent in expressing its position on the summit between Seoul and Moscow. "I think China will also follow suit in the near future," he said. "Beijing requires close ties with Seoul because it needs economic cooperation with us for the attainment of its four modernization programs." For that reason, last February Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian dropped the formula of two political systems in one state which has been applied to Korea as well as to China.

DPRK Envoy to USSR Reportedly Returns Home

SK0306103390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Report by correspondent Yi Yun-song from Tokyo]

[Text] The Japanese news agency KYODO reported today that the North Korean ambassador in Moscow was summoned to Pyongyang yesterday on the eve of the Korean-Soviet summit talks. The KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported this, quoting a report by an on-the-spot source, which said that Son Song-pil, North Korean ambassador in Moscow, left for Pyongyang yesterday. According to the KYODO NEWS AGENCY report, the on-the-spot source also said that Son Song-pil is returning to Pyongyang to discuss measures regarding the summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Gorbachev, which is slated for tomorrow.

Influence of Korean-Soviet Summit Talks on North

SK0406000790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Interplay Between North-South Relations and Korea-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] On 31 May, the North Korean authorities held a joint meeting of the North side's delegations to North-South talks, which consist of the delegations to North-South parliamentary talks, high-level talks, and Red Cross talks. At the joint meeting, it urged that the suspended North-South talks be resumed. As the whole world knows, it was the North Korean side who suspended the talks. On 8 February, under the pretext of the joint meeting of the delegations to North-South parliamentary talks, high-level talks, and Red Cross talks, the North Korean side boycotted all talks unilaterally, saying that they are suspending all talks due to the "Team Spirit" exercises. On several occasions since then, we have urged the North Korean side to resume talks unconditionally. However, when the "Team Spirit" exercises ended in April, the North Korean side this time refused to resume talks by claiming that the concrete wall, which is situated on the South side of the Armistice Line, is preventing "free travel between the North and South."

The "barrier" which they referred to as a precondition for the resumption of the talks has not been removed yet. Then why did the North side's delegations to North-South talks abruptly urge the South to resume North-South talks? It is not necessary to say that this is part of an offensive toward the South to fulfill the "five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland," which was put forth by Kim Il-song at the "Supreme People's Assembly" on 24 May. In summing up the "five-point policy," the first point is to "provide a peaceful climate for the reunification of the fatherland." This means that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and that the North-South Korean Armed Forces must be reduced to less than 100,000 troops. The second point is to pull down the "barrier" of division. The third point is to develop foreign relations. The fourth point is to develop North-South dialogue, and the fifth point is to form a nationwide united front.

None of them are new policies. Kim Il-song is merely continuing to carry out the closed-door policy so the people will not be shaken in relation to the changing international situation. He is also strengthening the superiority of socialism. He seemed to suffer some kind of obsession to strengthen the system so the people cannot relax their tensions.

In this context, therefore, the North side's delegations to North-South talks, by speaking for the newly formed conservative system of Kim Il-song, may have inevitably cried for the resumption of talks despite no change in the situation. In regard to the statement by the North side urging the resumption of North-South talks, we cannot feel any kind of fresh sincerity, but only the same old political propaganda. It may be the North's secret intention to shake up the South once again in hopes of upgrading contacts with the United States by using the "overall crisis" in South Korea and the return of the remains of U.S. soldiers who died during the Korean war as an opportunity.

Of course, the North may be somewhat satisfied in bringing about effectiveness from that kind of aspect which they are aiming at. However, even after careful scrutinizing of the situation, it seems that that kind of calculation by the North Korean side will not work. First of all, the North should know that the Korea-Soviet summit talks, which the North regards as talks aggravating the division of the Korean peninsula, are ultimately the first step for the "great long march" to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We are by no means working for the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union to place North Korea in an awkward position or to isolate it. We are trying to grasp hands with the Soviet Union, one of the central forces of this region, so that peace and coexistence and coprosperity can be achieved in Northeast Asia with North and South Korea as the principal axis. Rather than being jealous of this, North Korea should make good use of this opportunity so it can move forward to improve North-South relations.

Second, in order to achieve this, North Korea must overcome the level of that traditional political and psychological warfare and start negotiations with us to control disarmament so true peace can be established. The "five-point policy" put forth by Kim Il-song is only political propaganda which is in reality far from the substantial issues that must be resolved by North and South Korea. Moreover, this kind of unproductive competition to increase arms must be controlled mutually and peace negotiations in which the North and South take the initiative must be hastened.

The improvement of relations with the United States which North Korea hopes for, or the Korea-Soviet summit talks, will both be great opportunities to make that possible. It must not in any case be a means to drive the counterpart into a tight corner.

China's Jiang Zemin Comments on Summit Talks

SK0206023990 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Yu Chu-sok from Beijing]

[Text] It has been learned on 1 June that Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC, in relation to the upcoming Korea-Soviet summit talks slated for 4 June, said, "This is a delicate event which will have great influence on the issue of the Korean peninsula. China is taking notice of these summit talks." A foreign source based in Beijing revealed that General Secretary Jiang made these comments on the afternoon of 31 May while receiving the Sokagakkai Society of Japan led by Chairman Ikeda Daisaku which is visiting Beijing.

France Helps on Military Modernization Program

SK0106045190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] With its state-of-the-art technologies, France expects to have the chance to help Korea realize its far-reaching military modernization program, said Gen. [General] Maurice Schmitt, chief of the French Defense Staff.

Gen. Schmitt, who arrived in Seoul last Saturday at the invitation of Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made the remarks yesterday at a meeting with Korean reporters at the French Embassy.

"France can assist Korea in its efforts to develop air, ground and sea weapons, including light and heavy helicopters, battle tanks, surface-to-air missiles and ATL-2 aircraft for anti-submarine warfare (ASW) to name a few," he said.

The army general added that the French defense industry is very proud of its first-class technologies in the world.

Schmitt said that South Korea should continue to build up its defense capability ready for a national emergency as far as North Korea has the upper hand over the South in terms of military strength. Questioned whether a ceaseless arms race between the two conflicting Koreas might damage efforts to reunify by peaceful means, Gen. Schmit replied that peace is guaranteed only by strength and that a strong defense posture and capabilities will lead to their peaceful reunification through dialogue.

Gen. Schmitt recalled that peace would have disappeared in Europe without the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its powerful defense capabilities.

He revealed that he had exchanged views with Gen. Yi Chong-ku, Army chief of staff, and other military leaders on further cultivation of mutual military relations between Seoul and Paris.

He will depart for France today, winding up a week-long tour.

Seoul To 'Positively Examine' DPRK Disarmament Proposal

SK0406130890 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to positively examine and respond to an "arms reduction proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula" which the North Korean side suddenly presented at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Administration Council.

A concerned government official said 2 June: "We judge this proposal by the North basically is no different from its previous arms reduction proposals. However, I know that, because inducing the North side to the dialogue table at all costs is an urgent priority if we are to positively tackle the changes in the Korean peninsula vicinity, and the government has decided to affirmatively examine the North side's proposal and prepare our own proposal to ensure the two sides can start actual discussions."

Another concerned government official said: "The North side proposed arms reduction talks right after the summit talks between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Gorbachev were scheduled. Therefore, we doubt the North side's true intention. Our government attaches significance not only to which side will initiate arms control negotiations, but also to how substantial arms control can be for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, the government is preparing countermeasures."

* Changing Student, Labor Movements Reported

* Chondaehyop's Membership Declines

902C0178A Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 20 Mar 90 p 5

[Article by reporter Kim Hyong-son]

[Text] This year a group of student government association presidents at some regional universities, "who do not participate in political demonstrations" formed an independent organization and withdrew from the National Council of College Student Representatives (Chondaehyop).

It appears that these movements might become somewhat of a burden on the activity of Chondaehyop which will hold its fourth annual meeting in April.

Since many "non-political" candidates from about 30 universities were elected during the national elections for the presidents of student government associations last year, the time when their movements became concrete dates from when the presidents of student government associations at five colleges including Chungju College, Sowon College, Kunguk University, Chungju Branch, Chungchong Business Technical College and Chungju Engineering College formed a preliminary committee for "Federation of Chungbuk Region Student Government Association" (Chungchongryon) on 31 January. At that time, Chungchongryon said that "forming a preliminary committee does not mean withdrawal from Chondaehyop", but they said they were not going to pay their membership fee which is, in effect, a withdrawal from Chondaehyop.

On 6 April, presidents of the student government associations of four universities including Yongnam University, Kyemyong University, Daegu University and Kyongju Sightseeing College had a meeting and expressed their withdrawal from Chondaehyop, and on 9 April, the president of the student government association of Gwandong College and 250 students including members of other clubs from six colleges such as Kangwon College, Kangneung College, Sangji College, Sambo Engineering College and Dong-u Technical College had a rally for the "Federation of True Democratic College Students in Kangwon Region" and demanded that political activity be restrained. Along with this, the trend of the situation shows a very delicate aspect with a "testimony" that recently the non-political presidents of the student government associations of about 10 universities in the nation have had 20 or so meetings since November last year to discuss the establishment of a national unified body.

Their single-minded claim is that Chondaehyop has increasingly taken a side road in the struggle. Thus, they stand for a "pure student movement" advocating students' rights and interests and forming a constructive college culture.

But suspicion grew because people think "a right-wing organization" or government agency is supporting them in the background. Such suspicion increased after Mr Kim Jin-ki (26, senior, politics and diplomatic science major), president of the student government association of Kukmin University testified on 7 April that he initially had ties to Hohakryon at the meeting of non-political movement.

Mr Kim said he had once participated in this association but then withdrew, and "on 11 April, Mr Kim of Kangwon University and Mr Yang of Chungang University visited and proposed having a meeting with some non-political student government association presidents and had several meetings with them." He said that they dropped him from the meeting when it was later revealed that Mr Kim was previously a chairman of Hohakryon. Mr Kim also mentioned that "at the beginning of last month, Mr Chon Kun-ho, chairman of Hohakryon proposed to have a talk because it seems like his character and that of Mr Kim of Kangwon University do not coincide" and "at that time Chon had said that he had ties to Chungchongryon."

For a while, there was a rumor going around that a particular organization supported forming Chungchongryon and even after this organization called Chondaehyop and explained that they did not have any involvement in forming Chungchongryon, there are still doubts.

Chondaehyop has declined to provide a public explanation about this, but it thinks that such a movement is "the political power's conspiracy to disrupt academic circles and to break up Chondaehyop" and "as long as the 'Chondaehyop withdrawal' was determined arbitrarily, ignoring the opinions of the entire student body, it will soon be rejected by the students." For example, in May last year the president of the student government association of Chungbuk University, who declared withdrawal from Chondaehyop, finally clashed with the students and was impeached. In fact, right after four universities in Daegu, Kyongbuk area declared withdrawal from Chondaehyop, each of their student government associations encountered immediate resistance including the call for emergency meetings and the pasting up of papers denouncing the decision.

These movements by non-political student government association presidents would not bring Chondaehyop's "entire power loss" immediately. But, in case a nationwide network of non-political student government association presidents appears as an "actual situation", it is difficult to completely rule out possible damage to some extent to the symbol of Chondaehyop, which is "the representative organization of 1 million students in the nation." Besides that, if they manage to achieve a balance of power, there might be a possibility of considerable friction.

It is known that while Chondaehyop faces a problem which is "bureaucratism forcing a one-sided decision by only a few of the top leaders" and is working to improve the situation, it is in a position to increase the participation and support of the entire student body through the democratic process in deciding opinions.

* Moderating Trend Welcomed

902c0178B Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Mar 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Recent Labor, Student Movements"]

[Text] The more flexibile and effective the "establishment" gets, the more the radical movement outside of the system loses its power. That is because many of its participants do not feel firmly committed to such a militant movement.

The recent withdrawal of six labor unions from the Machang Labor Union, under the National Council of Labor Movements, in the Machang region is one example. These unions insist on joining the Korea Labor Association because they do not like the National Council of Labor Movements' "single-minded policy of political and ideological struggle."

Actually, the majority of laborers participate in labor union activity in order to receive better wages and welfare benefits for a better life. But some "intelligent people with reform logic" jump into the labor movement and insist that "not to receive a few pennies more of wages but to redistribute production itself, the labor movement has to be changed into a social reform movement."

But, it is obvious that the labor movement as a politically and ideologically oriented reform movement did not focus on the many blue collar laborers who desire a better life. The recent marked trend of withdrawal of regional labor unions under the National Council of Labor Movements indicates the laborers' throughts about that situation.

At the student movement level, the student government associations of major universities in the Yongnam region delcared their withdrawal recently from the National Council of College Student Representatives, and not long ago, the student association of the Chungbuk region universities also set such a precedent.

Some claim that this phenomenon is based on conspiracy, but this is not usually the case.

There would not be any harm in interpreting such widespread indications, which started from the labor and student movments, as meaning that the moderate line of reformism is deserting the radical movement. If that is the fact, it is something to observe not only for the health of the "establishment" but also the social movement itself.

To democraticize the "establishment" continuously, to heighten its morality, and to increase its usefulness, a healthy social movement is of course necessary. But reform should be pursued reasonably and peacefully under the conditions of a healthy free democratic structure and a free industry system.

For this reason, the labor movement and student movements ought to get through the painful transition period quickly, and it is anticipated that new thought which focuses on rather reasonable and gradual renovation and reform will become more widespread.

In the meantime, the "establishment" should display the flexibility and the will of reform to increase its morality and practicality continuously.

* S&T Development Status, Prospects Analyzed

* Status of Various Industries

902C0177A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 90 p 9

[By reporter Yi Sok-ku: "Domestic Technology Development 'A Pressing Need'"]

[Text] An export crisis is in progress. With the nation's export industry unable to shake off the slump, the international balance of payments for January was the worst since 1985. While the continued dire export stagnation is generally attributed to the won currency appreciation, wage increases and labor-management disputes, the government and businesses are unanimous in viewing technological backwardness as the biggest factor. Although nearly on a par with the advanced nations in its technology levels in general manufacturing fields such as processing and assembly of products, Korea is way behind the United States, Japan and other industrialized democracies in such original technologies as designing and new material development.

For manufacturing equipment for semiconductors in particular, our country depends entirely on imports, showing how large the technological gap is. Korea is indeed lagging behind the advanced nations; at the same time, it is being chased by developing countries, which use their low-priced products as a weapon, from behind. Our country thus finds itself sandwiched between them.

This was also confirmed by the results of a survey of industrial technological demands conducted by the Ministry of Trade and Industry [MTI] in March through November last year. The survey, covering 535 enterprises, was carried out by an MTI-formed committee of some 500 specialists representing groups and research institutes concerned, examining technical levels involving 102 items of products in nine fields.

A separate survey by the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology also indicates that in comparison with the advanced nations' technological levels, put at 100, our levels are 55 in the primary metal alloying technology, 55 in chemical synthesizing and polymerization, 30 in machinery automation, 60 in machinery designing, 50 in electronic and electric designing, and 45 in the fiber dyeing technology.

Robots

Industrial robots, primarily in use in the auto industry until the early 1980's, have been widely introduced for extensive use in various manufacturing branches, ranging from electric appliances to foodstuffs, since the mid-1980's. The number of robots currently in operation are: Japan, 141,000; the United States, 29,000; and West Germany, 14,900. The global total is 209,960.

Eight companies in our country produced 1,586 robots, worth 50 billion won, last year. Also, 12.8 billion won was spent for technological developments. However, it was mostly mere assembly work based on imported technologies. The rates of domestically produced robots are: welding robots, 62 percent; conveyor robots, 20 percent; assembling robots, 20 percent; and multipurpose robots, 60 percent.

In comparison with advanced nations such as the United States and Japan, our levels are approximately 60 percent-90 percent of theirs in production technologies, and 60 percent-80 percent in product technologies.

Japan, which leads the world markets in this field, owns 55.2 percent of the world's highly sophisticated robots and 44.8 percent of the less sophisticated ones.

Automobiles

It is said that the localization rates of automobiles are 95 percent in cars for domestic sales and 85 percent in those for exports; however, in view of the fact that production still relies on blueprints purchased from other countries, the average level can safely be put at 50 percent-60 percent.

In the case of twin cam engine (DOHC engine), the United States, West Germany and Japan developed the technology in 1970's but Korea is now barely embarking on its development. For the development of the air bag to protect the driver in a collision, we will have to wait until 1993. The lag in technology is that serious. Meanwhile, an effort is under way for the creation of an auto parts technology institute, led by medium- and small-sized enterprises. For the moment, however, not even the 40 billion won in government aid has been secured yet, making the outlook for the project murky.

In the case of major parts production, the localization rate is 30 percent at most in the automatic seat belts. The automatic seat belts are the devices automatically harnessing the driver and passengers. All the cars for export are equipped with them and the domestic demand is estimated at 41.7 billion won.

The automatic brake system (ABS) is for preventing the car from skidding when the brakes are applied suddenly. Our technology levels in this area are 10 percent-40 percent of the West German in designing, 40 percent in the electronic brake device, and 50 percent in the hydraulic device.

The localization rate of the brake lining and pad is 50 percent.

In the production technology for the high-tech rear-view mirror that reduces the reflection of light from the following cars during a night-time drive as much as to 15 percent, the Korean technology is at a 60 percent-90 percent level of the U.S. and the Japanese.

As for the suspension system technology for attaching the frame to the wheels, our designing level is 20 percent-40 percent of the West German and the Japanese. In the case of the steering device, it is no more than 10 percent.

Even in interior materials, our levels are 70 percent of the Japanese in the raw material production technology, and 50 percent-70 percent in the processing technology.

Materials, Chemicals

In the case of ceramics used on cutting machine tools and car plugs, our levels are only half the Japanese in both the material synthesizing and process charting technologies. Japan is so much advanced in this field that even the United States is only at a 70 percent level in comparison with the Japanese.

As for the carbon composite material for use at high temperatures, our levels are approximately 60 percent of the United States in product designing and 20 percent in the processing technology.

As for polyurethane, our technology level for synthetic resins is 60 percent of the United States but, due to the lack of production technology, we virtually entirely depend on imports.

Electronics

Sensors: High-tech developments are impossible without the development of sensors which, substituting for the human senses, sense physical and chemical information of the objects to be measured and transmit them in optical or electric signals. The sensors represent a core technology essential to securing high industrial technology levels in such aspects as automation, precision and remote control; nevertheless, we are markedly lagging behind the advanced nations in this field.

In our country, 59 companies made sensors worth 190 billion won last year. This year's demand is estimated at 480 billion won in worth, of which 290 billion won-worth sensors will be imported, according to plans.

The localization rates are 90 percent in vibration sensors and 30 percent in infrared sensors.

Technologically, our levels are 10 percent and 20 percent of the United States in material selection and material processing respectively, and 10 percent-30 percent and 30 percent- 70 percent of the Japanese in designing and manufacturing respectively.

Electronic, electric medical appliances: In the production technologies for new materials used in electrocardiographs, the patient watch system and the shock therapy device for the heart, our levels are all 40 percent of the United Staes, except for the (?flathead), which we cannot produce and therefore there is no way of comparison.

In the case of all-purpose X-ray photographing equipment, our levels are 60 percent-70 percent of the advanced nations' in the raw material processing and surface treating technologies; however, in terms of precision and safety, we are only at a 20 percent level and consequently have no alternative but rely on imports.

In the case of ultrasonography equipment, the localization rate is 20 percent- 30 percent, our levels are 70 percent of the advanced nations' in the assembly technology, but 20 percent in precision and realizability.

Semiconductors

By producing 4-mega DRAM among other things, Korea has joined the world's No. 3 group countries in the field of memory chips; in the logic circuit designing capability, however, it is even behind Taiwan. It is also considerably backward in the manufacturing equipment and other related industries. In the United States in particular, semiconductor makers and equipment makers are jointly producing manufacturing equipment for 16-mega DRAM, raising fears that U.S. semiconductor makers might attempt to block the transfer of manufacturing equipment to head off our future competition.

Should that happen, it could spell the end of our semiconductor industry that entirely relies on imports for manufacturing equipment, if worst comes to worst. Meanwhile, the domestic market for semiconductor manufacturing equipment has reached 1,200 billion won in scale.

Computer: Korea mainly exports 16-bit-class against the 32- bit-class being exported by Taiwan.

Our technology levels in this field are 40 percent and 60 percent of the Japanese in system assembly automation and testing process respectively. It is approximately 40 percent in the hardware and software designing technology. In the lens processing technology for the laser printer, our level is 60 percent of the U.S. and the Japanese, while Taiwan is at a 90 percent level of the U.S. and Japanese. Korea's 1988 exports were $1.9 billion worth against Taiwan's $5.3 billion. In the software system analysis and programming technologies, we are at a 30 percent level of the Japanese but Taiwan is at a 55 percent-60 percent level of the same.

Our Countermeasures

Based on the technology demands survey, MTI picked 417 items of technology and put them forth as national targets for development on our own.

Of them, 207 items belong to the electronic and electric field, 125 to the machinery field, 21 to the materials field, and 13 to the chemical field.

MTI plans call for a half of these tasks to be accomplished within the next two years. In the case of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, however, the plans envisage five years or longer for development.

In research manpower, Korea has 12.5 researchers per every 10,000 persons against the United States' 33 persons, Japan's 34 persons, and West Germany's 22.1 persons.

In addition to the appreciation of the won currency and the wage increases, we are thus in the plight of relying on other countries for technologies—a situation making it simply impossible for us to remain competitive.

Japan overcame its crises brought on by strong yen currency through technological innovations. Likewise, the Korean Government is giving priority to developments of technologies applicable for production and commercialization on a near-term basis rather than to those of basic technologies, so as to make and sell products of high value-added.

The government is doing so because only developments of market-oriented technologies can increase the competitive strength of our industry. In the past, the United States, after developing carbon fiber, tried to put it to practical use in defense industry but failed due to the lack of demand. But then, Japan came in and developed technology to turn it into such products as fishing rods and tennis rackets with which to conquer the world markets, providing a good lesson for us, too.

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*10-Year Goal, Prospects

902C0177B Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 90 p 9

[By reporter Sin Chong-o: "Can We Join the Advanced Nations Within a Decade?"]

[Text] The Ministry of Science and Technology [MST], in an announcement met with a mixture of reactions, has put forth the goal to bring up the nation's science and technology to G-7 levels by the end of the 1990's. While some took it affirmatively, others accused MST of overestimating the present levels and status of our science and technology, maintaining that there is little likelihood that the goal will be reached.

Globally, Korea ranks the 13th in terms of the absolute scale of research and development [R&D] investment and manpower, maintaining levels close to the advanced nations' only in extremely limited areas. It is the common view of scholars in this country that Korea is way behind the advanced nations in key high-tech areas such as basic designing, materials, system and software and in fundamental studies.

In their view, the goal to reach G-7 levels within the next 10 years shows an avarice stemming from an underestimation of the advanced nations' technological levels and their accumulated potential.

MST Vice Minister Choe Yong-hwan, however, stressed that "it is true that our technological levels are of dual structure but surveys, conducted with the help of a variety of instruments for measuring the levels quantitatively and qualitatively, have shown that the announced goal is fully reasonable and highly reachable."

To criticisms that the goal is excessive, Vice Minister Choe responded with quotations from Augustine, "A great expectation for the future makes a great future," and from Kant, "We can do it because we have to do it." When setting up plans and goals, it is more appropriate for us to make them as high as practical rather than low and conservative, he said, adding: "Between a person setting out with a goal to walk 100 ri's and actually walking 10 ri's a day and a second person setting his goal at 50 ri's and walking 5 ri's a day, you will see the difference of as much as 50 ri's after the first 10 days."

To reach the G-7 levels, MST plans to press ahead with seven priority R&D programs covering information industry, mechatronics, new materials, fine chemicals, bioengineering, aeronautics and space, and atomic energy, as ministry-wide efforts.

MST's detailed plans include designing and production of 1G-DRAM, a frontier high-tech item; development and commercialization of an artificial intelligence computer; launching of a communications satellite; domestic production of a next-generation fighter plane; designing and production of a Korean-type standard atomic reactor; and creation of five to 10 new materials a year.

Technologically, we are known to be approximately 10 years behind the advanced nations on average.

According to the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology, the lag is 6.2 years in electronic, communication and information technologies; 8.2 years in material and element technologies; 7.3 years in bioengineering; 4.3 years in energy resource technology; and 7.9 years to 8.3 years in oceanic and space technologies.

When assessing the future of science and technology, says Professor K at the natural sciences school of Seoul National University, financial investments constitute an important factor indeed but more important is the human resource factor including the scientific and technological manpower and the executive capability. In this context, he notes, we have a long way to go before reaching the G-7 levels.

Dr. L at KIST (the Korea Institute of Science and Technology) points out that the number of theses by our scientists listed in SCI (a global catalogue of scientific theses) in 1988 was 1,270 and in the 38th place in the world. This is only one thirtieth of that of a country which presently ranks the world's seventh in science and technology, he says, adding: "Unless other countries remain at a standstill, I find it difficult to believe that our country will reach the world's 20th place or better by the year 2000."

Also, the number of researchers in our country—56,500 as of 1988—needs to be doubled if we are to reach the advanced nations' level, which is 30 per 10,000 of population.

To reach the G-7 level goal, we are required to mobilize and concentrate all the available forces and resources into the cause, with set purpose under strong-willed policies. This is the unanimous view of experts concerned.

Curbing Inflation Government's Top Priority

SK2805074590 Seoul YONHAP in English
0453 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said Monday that the South Korean Government's top priority is to curb inflation at 7 percent.

Addressing a seminar for lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), Yi, who is also economic planning minister, said consumer prices are expected to rise more than 6 percent in the first six months of the year and noted that they climbed 4.7 percent in the January-April period.

Wholesale prices increased 1.9 percent in the first four months, the top economic official said.

Yi said the government will make an effort to stabilize prices by an effective monetary policy, by releasing more items from government stockpiles and by controlling real estate speculation.

The deputy premier said the government will consistently push to promote economic cooperation with North Korea, regarding it not as an external task but as internal problem to create a base for a "single national commonwealth."

To support inter-Korean economic cooperative exchange, Seoul will overhaul legal and institutional systems while bearing in mind that any move by the South to promote economic relations with the North should not hurt Pyongyang's "pride," Yi said.

Burma

Dissidents in Tokyo Urge U.S. Support of Moves

OW0206074490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—A group of dissident Myanmar [Burmese] expatriates said Saturday they have launched a letter-writing campaign to urge Western political leaders to support the nation's struggling pro-democracy movement.

The group, the International Network for Democracy, also is asking U.S. President George Bush, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and other leaders to boycott investment in the military-ruled nation, at least until a pro-democracy party elected to power on May 27 is allowed to take power. Group members want Western leaders to press the military regime of Gen. [General] Saw Maung to free pro-democracy opposition leaders Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U from political detention. The two lead the National League for Democracy (NLD) Party, which claimed victory in the May elections.

Mailings began on Friday and also were under way in West Germany, Australia, Thailand, and Taiwan, a Tokyo-based network member said. Japan-based members of the group may visit Japanese politicians next week to push the group's cause, he said.

The message quoted some Japanese television reports, which said Gen. Saw Maung's military regime is "unwilling to concede power to NLD." The message also says Saw Maung is planning new elections and that a pro-government party is attempting to invalidate the NLD's overwhelming election victory. The mailings also say Myanmar's military rulers "killed many unarmed citizens in its 1988 coup and there have been storms of further killings, arrests and tortures" during its 20 months in power.

"We call upon the leaders of the world to exert their influence for the immediate release of political prisoners and the early transfer of power to elected representatives...to avoid political confusion and further bloodshed," it said. The message said 400 NLD activists were jailed and barred from the recent election.

Group leaders also are urging "related enterprises to discontinue investment activities" in Myanmar until the establishment of the new democratic government.

Ethnic, Student Rebels To Cease 'Armed Actions'

BK0406033390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 90 p 2

[By Somchit Rungchamratsami in Mae Sot, Tak Province]

[Text] Burma's armed ethnic groups and student alliance, pledging to cease armed actions unless attacked by government troops, demanded yesterday to be invited to take part in the drafting of a new constitution.

The executive committee of the Democratic Alliance for Burma [DAB], a political umbrella organization comprising 21 ethnic and other Burmese organizations fighting the Rangoon government, met yesterday to evaluate the latest situation following the May 27 general elections in Burma. The National League for Democracy [NLD], led by opposition hero Aung San Suu Kyi, reportedly won a majority in the 485-seat parliament during the elections, the first in 30 years. The meeting took place at Manerplaw headquarters of the Karen National Union [KNU], the largest single group under the DAB, opposite Thailand's Mae Hong Son province.

In a declaration dated June 3 and sent to THE NATION yesterday, the Central Committee of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), a member of the DAB, demanded an immediate transfer of administrative power from the Rangoon government to the NLD, the release of all political prisoners and an end to martial law and military tribunals. The declaration also called for an end to the internal wars between the Rangoon government and ethnic groups fighting for autonomy and demanded that ethnic representatives be invited to help draft a new constitution.

Naing Aung, vice-chairman of the ABSDF, said a new government should be neutral and represent the whole spectrum of political groups in order to help end the civil war. "The ABSDF will unilaterally cease its military operations to show our sincerity," he said.

DAB information secretary Aye Saung said the alliance wanted to have a say in drafting a new constitution to reflect their demands for autonomy. "If the power to draft the constitution is handed to the NLD, the NLD should consider letting us represent our needs in the new constitution," he said, but declined to elaborate on the role the DAB wanted to play in the drafting process.

However, sources at yesterday's meeting said the KNU would not take part in the constitution drafting process as it had experienced betrayals in negotiations with the military government. The sources said Gen [General] Bo Mya, leader of the KNU, was very worried about current developments, anticipating that the national assembly that will draft a new constitution would be under the tight control of the military government. The KNU is the strongest group under the DAB, with an estimated 20,000 soldiers under its command.

BBC Interviews NLD Official on Elections

BK0106150690 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1445 GMT 1 Jun 90

[1 June telephone interview by U Aung Myint Tun of the BBC with U Chit Khaing, acting secretary of the National League for Democracy—recorded]

[Text] [U Aung Myint Tun] Was the NLD [National League for Democracy] able to hold its Central Executive Committee meeting?

[U Chit Khaing] Yes, we were.

[U Aung Myint Tun] What did you discuss and what did you decide at today's meeting?

[U Chit Khaing] We decided at the meeting that U Kyi Maung, the spokesman, is assigned by us to explain the work being done for the league and the matters agreed upon and discussed at the meeting. U Kyi Maung is our spokesman and U Kyi Maung alone can discuss the matters relating to the meeting. Therefore, I cannot disclose what was agreed upon and what was discussed.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Yes. So I have to call U Kyi Maung?

[U Chit Khaing] Yes.

[U Aung Myint Tun] What responsibilities have you accepted in the organization?

[U Chit Khaing] I am currently the acting secretary.

[U Aung Myint Tun] How about U Kyi Maung?

[U Chit Khaing] He is in the Executive Committee.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Who is the acting chairman?

[U Chit Khaing] As a gesture to uphold the prestige of our two leaders [U Tin U and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi], we did not elect another chairman and general secretary. As I was originally a member of the Secretariat, I am now an acting secretary, and others are working as members of the Executive Committee. We are practicing collective leadership.

[U Aung Myint Tun] How many candidates can be declared by the NLD to have won in the last Sunday's elections so far?

[U Chit Khaing] According to our league's communications with districts and townships, 391 of our candidates have won.

[U Aung Myint Tun] How many candidates have been declared by the Elections Commission as elected?

[U Chit Khaing] We know more about our organization. It has been declared by the Elections Commission that 98 candidates from our organization have won. As far as we know, the NUP [National Unity Party] has won five and the Kayah State two. There has been a delay in sending results from respective township zone elections subcommissions in states and divisions to the Central Elections Commission because, as far as I know, results delivered by telegram or telephone are not accepted. Every township zone has to send, in person, the final election result to the Central Elections Commission. Therefore, this implies that results from remote areas have not yet arrived.

[U Aung Myint Tun] What kind of future programs does your organization have?

[U Chit Khaing] We are waiting for the final elections results to be announced by the Elections Commission; we hope to consider and implement our tasks after the election results announcements are completed. We have not yet accurately planned what we should be doing now.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Very well. Only U Kyi Maung has the right to discuss today's meeting?

[U Chit Khaing] Yes. We have assigned only one person to speak on policy matters. You may ask me about other matters not related to policy. I will answer if I can.

[U Aung Myint Tun] May I ask you about Senior General Saw Maung's speech delivered recently? In his speech he mentioned that he would attend to the transfer of power, but he implied that the Defense Servies would continue to take responsibility in other matters. Have you any comment to make about this?

[U Chit Khaing] I would say that we are still studying and considering the matter.

[U Aung Myint Tun] Thank you very much, U Chit Khaing.

[Announcer reports that BBC has been unable to contact U Kyi Maung by telephone for an interview]

NLD Thanks SLORC for 'Fair' Elections

BK0106110290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Rangoon, May 1 (AFP)—Burma's new unofficial majority party Friday [1 June] thanked ruling generals for holding fair elections Sunday in a conciliatory statement which avoided calling for the liberation of detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. The National League for Democracy (NLD) gives its "thanks to the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) for seeing the recent political landmark in a fair and free manner," NLD Spokesman U Kyi Maung said in the party's first official statement since the multi-party ballot. He then told reporters the NLD was awaiting the official tallying of results, expected to take two weeks more, before presenting positions and policies further. "We don't want to upset the gains we have achieved so far and will be as conciliatory and gentle as possible," Mr. U Kyi Maung said after the NLD held an Executive Committee meeting.

Committee member Kyaw Min had said Thursday that the release of Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of independence hero Aung San, was "the essential thing," in moving from the multi-party ballot to transfer power after 28 years of dictatorship to democratic rule. NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest since last July when she called the SLORC "fascist."

Generals seized power in September 1988 to end nationwide pro-democracy protests which had paralyzed a military-backed regime ruling since 1962. But they held firm on a promise to hold multi-party elections and said Monday they would transfer power once the elected parliament had written a constitution.

Dissidents Urge Talks With Aung San Suu Kyi

OW3005152390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO—A group of dissident and resident Myanmar [Burmese] nationals abroad on Wednesday called on the military government of Gen. Saw Maung to have talks with opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi now that Sunday's election proved "national support" for her.

The dissident group, called the International Network for Democracy in Burma, hailed in a statement that the Myanmar people had "expressed by deeds with courage" their hope for democracy despite military rule. The solidarity body of pro-democracy Myanmar nationals in eight countries noted "the nation concertedly supports" Suu Kyi, leader of the National League of Democracy, which gained a majority of votes in the May 27 election.

It urged Gen. Saw Maung to have talks with Suu Kyi for "a stable democratic government" by immediately releasing her from house arrest. The pro-democracy network also asked the military government, which seized power in a 1988 coup, to set free other opposition leaders including former Defense Minister Tin Oo and former Prime Minister Nu.

The group, representing members in Australia, Canada, the United States, West Germany, Taiwan, Thailand, Japan, and other areas, also called on the military leader to "start preparations for power transfer to avoid fresh bloodshed" in accepting the "clearly expressed national will."

Information Committee Holds 93d News Conference

BK0206101490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 93d news conference with local and foreign journalists at 1300 today. It was attended by managing director, directors, and deputy directors of the News and Periodicals Enterprise and representatives of foreign journals, broadcasting stations, and news agencies. [passage omitted]

The Information Committee said that Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC, delivered a speech at a meeting with members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, ministers, and senior military officials on 30 May. The speech has been carried by the newspapers. On the question of the elections being free and fair, General Saw Maung said everybody knows whether the Defense Services took sides or not because the elections were observed by journalists. He said the elections were held successfully, as had been pledged, and that no recurrence of the events of 1988 could not be allowed. We would continue to attend to the three tasks of ensuring the prevalence of law and order and regional peace and tranquility, smooth and safe transport and communications, and meeting people's need for food, clothing and shelter until power is transferred to a strong government. He said we would always serve the three main tasks—prevent the disintegration of the union, maintain national unity, and perpetuate the sovereignty of the nation.

The Information Committee said it had nothing special to speak about today and would answer questions from the journalists. [passage omitted] U Myo Thant, correspondent from ANSA, in reference to Sr Gen Saw Maung's speech of 30 May, asked what kind of tasks the SLORC will undertake and how long it would take until a new government is formed. The Information Committee answered that although the multiparty democratic general elections had been held successfully on 27 May—the last of the four major tasks of the SLORC—the SLORC will continue to take responsibility until a strong government is formed according to a constitution and that it would continue attending to the first three main tasks as well as the three major tasks. Elected representatives from various parties are to draft the constitution, and power would be transferred to a government firmly formed according to law under the constitution. The Information Committee said we could not say how long it will take to draft the constitution.

In response to U Myo Thant's question as to whether a referendum would be held on the constitution, the Information Committee answered that it felt the people should know about the constitution. It said that, as the journalists know, after the 1947 Constitution—which was not submitted to a national referendum—came in force, there was domestic insurgency in the country for 40 years. At that time the constitution was not submitted to a national referendum because the country was newly independent. However, we are now an independent country. We could obtain valuable suggestions and views on a new constitution from the people, including the indigenous national groups, before a new constitution comes into force. We believe the representatives would consider these valuable suggestions from the people and their wishes in drafting a new constitution.

In response to a question from the XINHUA correspondent as to whether a meeting had been set for the SLORC to meet with representatives of the victorious parties, the Information Committee replied that no such a meeting has been arranged. [passage omitted)

In response to a question from U Sein Win, KYODO correspondent, on Terence Lindsay Shanson, a British correspondent, who was asked to leave Yangon [Rangoon] on 30 May for sending incorrect news on the elections, the Information Committee explained that he was an English journalist posing as a businessman. It said he illegally changed the date of the entry visa issued by the Myanmar [Burmese] Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, from 22/12/89 to 12/3/90 and arrived in Myanmar on 24 May 1990. The action was taken because these points were detected when his visa was inspected.

The news conference ended at 1400.

Cambodia

Resistance Shows Support for UN Communique

Leaders Express Gratitude

BK0306032090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs; and Prince Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have sent a letter to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, voicing the full support of the Cambodian National Government for the 26 May communique of the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. Here is the text of that letter:

30 May 1990

To His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations:

First of all, on behalf of the Cambodian National Government and in our own names, we would like once again to express our deepest gratitude to your excellency for your kindness toward the Cambodian people and your efforts for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. We are honored to inform your excellency that the three factions of the Cambodian National Government fully support the communique of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council issued at the end of their fourth meeting on 25-26 May in New York. We regard this communique as the basis for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. In this connection, we would like to thank the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. We agree with their views expressed in this communique that only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia.

Through your excellency, we would also like to express profound thanks for the work efforts extended by your colleagues, particularly His Excellency Rafeuddin Ahmed, undersecretary general of the United Nations, who, under your guidance, has played an important role and made significant contributions to preparing the military bases for the UN role. Regarding this matter, we would like to express our support for your appeal for a concrete and clear role of the United Nations in Cambodia.

Please accept our highest regards.

[Signed] Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government; Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs; Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

VONADK on Outcome

BK2905032490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 May 90

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People and the Cambodian National Resistance Forces Support the Outcome of the Fourth Meeting of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] On 25 and 26 May, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council held their fourth meeting in New York to discuss the Cambodian problem. The meeting issued a joint communique reviewing the principles and agreements reached during the first meeting held in Paris on 15 and 16 January 1990 and the successive meetings thereafter. It stated, among other things, that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia must be done under the supervision of the United Nations and that the election in Cambodia must be held under direct UN administrative authority. The joint communique of the 25-26 May fourth meeting reaffirmed that a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem must include specific measures as follows:

1. The verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia, the cessation of foreign military aid, a permanent cease-fire, and the assembly of all parties' armed forces in places to be designated beforehand, all of which are to be under the supervision of an effective UN International Peacekeeping Force.
2. The official establishment of a Supreme National Council.
3. The assurance of free and fair elections to elect a constitutional parliament under UN supervision.
4. The assurance of basic human rights for the Cambodian people by adopting necessary measures to guarantee them.
5. The assurance of Cambodia's inviolable independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and its neutrality and national unity.

The Cambodian people, national resistance forces, and national government fully welcome and support these principles in this joint communique of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. We sincerely and fervently want the Vietnamese war of aggression to end quickly so Cambodia will again enjoy peace with territorial integrity and national unity.

It has been 11 and a half years now since the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia in violation of the UN Charter and international law in a most flagrant and insolent manner. The Vietnamese war of aggression, which has lasted for 11 and a half years, has sowed immense destruction on the Cambodian nation and people and seriously threatened peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

However, thanks to the arduous struggle waged directly on the battlefield by the Cambodian people and the three Cambodian national resistance forces, which are enjoy the support of peace- and justice-loving people and countries across the world, the Vietnamese aggressors have faced a total and complete impasse and are heading toward inevitable defeat. The aggressor Hanoi authorities can never redress their shameful setbacks on the Cambodian battlefield. Nevertheless, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces still want to seek a political solution to end the Vietnamese war of aggression through peaceful political means and to bring about national reconciliation among all Cambodians regardless of their past records or different political tendencies. Prompted by this spirit, we have sincerely supported the efforts of the world community to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem with the United Nations' playing a concretely effective role in verifying both the external and internal aspects of the Cambodian problem. This is to ensure durable peace and tranquillity in the Cambodian national society.

The Cambodian people and national resistance forces are willing to provide support for and closely cooperate with the international community, particularly the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, in efforts to achieve peace in Cambodia, thus contributing to safeguarding peace, security, and stability in all of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

VODK Hails Initiative

BK0406031390 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "If Vietnam Opposes the Initiative of the UN Security Council, It Must Be Held Fully Responsible for the Deadlock in the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 30 May, the three leaders of the Cambodian National Government sent a letter to the UN secretary general informing him that the Cambodian National Government and the Cambodian national resistance forces fully support the communique issued by the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council at their fourth meeting on the Cambodian problem held in New York on 25 and 26 May.

It should be noted that the Cambodian national resistance forces also voiced full support for the 16-point communique issued in Paris on 16 January 1990 by five permanent members. This clearly proves that the Cambodian National Government and the Cambodian national resistance forces want to reach a solution to quickly end Vietnam's 11-year war of aggression in Cambodia through peaceful means in order to restore peace, security, and stability in Cambodia and in the whole of Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific.

The communique issued at the fourth meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council emphasizes that the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem must include specific provisions to ensure:

1. The verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia; the ending of external military assistance; the cease-fire; and the gathering of the Armed Forces of various factions in places to be designated beforehand under the effective supervision of the UN Peacekeeping Force.
2. The official establishment of a supreme national council.
3. The assurance of free and fair elections to elect a constitutional assembly under the UN auspices.
4. The assurance of the Cambodian people's basic rights guaranteed by necessary measures to be adopted.
5. The assurance of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, inviolable territorial integrity, neutrality, and its national unity.

These important points constitute a reasonable basis for ending the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia comprehensively, fairly, and permanently. The Cambodian national resistance forces and the Cambodian National Government fully support this initiative of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. If Vietnam and its puppets agree with this initiative, particularly by allowing the United Nations to inspect the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and dismantling the Vietnamese aggressor regime in Cambodia, the Cambodian problem can be resolved. But if the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets reject this initiative, they must be held fully responsible for the deadlock in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Khieu Samphan Statement on Peace Talks in Tokyo

BK0306014490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Khmer Rouge, accused by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk of possible attempts to sabotage the Cambodian summit in Tokyo, yesterday proposed that the joint statement that the rival Cambodian issues should be exactly the same as a text that they had separately signed in Bangkok.

In a statement released in Bangkok yesterday, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said that the Tokyo meeting would be held "under good omen" and after all, the leaders of the four warring factions had already signed a five-point document proposed by Deputy Premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut on the Cambodian conflict. "The Democratic Kampuchea Party (the Khmer Rouge) will not ask for any modification of the text of that document. We do hope that the other side would do likewise. The Tokyo meeting will be an auspicious opportunity for the four Cambodian parties to formally sign together that agreed document," he said.

He added that the signing would be a major achievement for the Tokyo meeting for it would make an important step towards a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. "Once the document has been signed by the four Cambodian parties, each party can raise any issue for discussion," he added.

The Khmer Rouge leader was referring to a five-pint "Minutes of Meeting" between each of the four Cambodian leaders and Gen Chawalit last month. The "Minutes of Meeting" essentially calls for "voluntarily self restrained use of force" by every faction, a ceasefire as "a step towards an acceptable political solution", an international control mechanism to be set up by the next Paris international conference to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a recess of military operations during "the transitional period", and formation of a national supreme council comprising equal representatives from the two rival government as a symbol of "national sovereignty and unity." Khmer and Thai sources said that Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen signed the "Minutes of Meeting" with Gen Chawalit on May 1. Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and former premier Son San later signed the same text in a series of separate meetings with Chawalit later in the month.

Sihanouk reportedly took only 15 minutes in his meeting with Chawalit and signed the document without any debate after the deputy premier showed him the signatures of Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen. However, Son Sann voiced reservations before he signed the document during the meeting which lasted almost an hour with Chawalit.

Resistance sources said Hun Sen may seek to modify the draft statement based on the signed "Minutes of Meeting" document during the Tokyo meeting. "One indication is the change to the plan for a meeting of Cambodian senior officials. After the four leaders signed the document, the Thai and the Japanese agreed to drop the plan for the senior officials' meeting in Bangkok which was, after all, designed to obtain acceptance from the four sides of such a document. But all of a sudden, the Japanese was asked to hold the senior officials' meeting in Tokyo on June 3 and we believe that it was Hun Sen, who requested it," said one resistance source who asked not to be identified.

VODK Says Hun Sen Remarks Create 'Obstacle'

BK0406044490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 90

["Short article" entitled: "Vietnam Has Ordered Its Puppets To Create Obstacles to Bar the Progress at the Tokyo Talks"]

[Text] Before his departure for Tokyo, Japan, Vietnamese puppet Hun Sen said he opposed the signing of the agreement in Tokyo by Democratic Kampuchea. It is noteworthy that Hun Sen made this remark after he was summoned to meet the Vietnamese leaders before his departure for Tokyo. This remark by Hun Sen seems to be contrary to everything that has been planned. This clearly proves that the Hanoi authorities will never allow their puppets to sign any agreement which will lead to a solution for ending the Vietnamese aggression and occupation in Cambodia comprehensively and permanently. This is because the comprehensive and permanent ending of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia requires the inclusion of the points that the world community is demanding, that is the total withdrawal of all categories of the aggressor Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under the UN supervision and the holding of a free and fair election under the UN auspices.

The aggressor Hanoi authorities absolutely oppose these key points because they want their aggressor troops to continue occupying Cambodia in accordance with their Indochinese Federation strategy. This is why they ordered their puppets to set this obstacle so as to avoid making progress toward reaching a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore, in ordering their puppets to attend meetings here and there, the Vietnamese aggressors did not intend to achieve a comprehensive and permanent solution for the Cambodian problem. All they want is to let their puppets carry out deceitful activities.

Nguyen Co Thach Remark on UN Role Criticized

BK2905041290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 May 90

[Unattributed "article": "Vietnam Still Clings to Obstinate Stance in Rejecting UN Supervision on the Withdrawal of Its Aggressor Forces From Cambodia"]

[Text] During 22 May talks with the Thai foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who is the most cunning diplomat of the Hanoi authorities, reiterated his obsolete stance by saying the role of the United Nations in Cambodia is just to organize and supervise the elections.

All along, both the Cambodian national government and the world community have been making efforts to seek a solution to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia comprehensively and fairly through political means so as to enable the Cambodian people to achieve independence and peace with their territorial integrity.

The formula that the Cambodian national government and the world community regard as a correct and fair formula which can solve the Cambodian problem and is acceptable to all parties is as follows:

1. There must be the UN supervision on the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

2. There must be a national reconciliation among all Cambodian parties in preparation for free and democratic elections under UN supervision.

But Nguyen Co Thach, the cunning diplomat of the Hanoi authorities, has reiterated his obsolete assertion that the UN role in Cambodia is just to organize and supervise the elections. With Vietnam rejecting UN supervisionof the total withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia—an essential precondition—the UN-supervised elections will be held under the pressure of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. In that case, Vietnam will be able to hide more troops in Cambodia and strengthen its forces for permanent occupation and the Cambodian problem will continue to prevail.

To enable Cambodia to enjoy genuine independence and peace, the Hanoi authorities must respect the request of the Cambodian people and world community for the United Nations to have a concrete role in verifying the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and in supervising free and democratic elections so as to bring about genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia.

SRV's Continued Obstruction of Solution Noted

BK0106100090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 90

[Station article: "The Success of a Settlement of the Cambodian Problem Depends on Whether or Not Vietnam Has Renounced Its Indochinese Federation Strategy"]

[Text] Diplomatic sources said on 22 May that recently the Phnom Penh and Lao cheap-lackey puppets were summoned by the Vietnamese to attend a meeting in Hanoi. What is the purpose of the Hanoi authorities' urgent meeting with their puppets?

First, the Vietnamese wanted the two puppets to come and pay respects to them. This is to show the world that they are the real ringleaders of the Indochinese federation. Second, they wanted to boost the Indochinese federation spirit of their puppets and to show the latter how to sabotage the Tokyo talks as well as other meetings. The Vietnamese are bent on doing what they can to hinder a just comprehensive political settlement of their war of aggression against Cambodia.

By acknowledging the so-called Indochinese meeting, people can clearly see that Vietnam will not easily release Cambodia from its Indochinese federation grip. By all appearances, it will continue to conduct with obstinacy dark and dirty tricks to obstruct the achievement of a fair overall political solution to its war of aggression and to hide all categories of its troops aimed at prolonging its invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Therefore, the progress or failure of the talks in Tokyo or other places to settle the Vietnamese war depends on whether or not Vietnam has renounced its Indochinese federation. Before breathing his last, Ho Chi Minh reminded contemporary Vietnamese leaders and those of future generations that the Indochinese federation strategy would never change, but that its maneuvers could be modified according to the actual situation in order to bring success to the strategy.

Paper Discusses Activities of Khmer Rouge

BK0206040090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jun 90 p 4

[By James Pringle]

[Text] Sereipheap, Cambodia—Fighters of the once blood-thirsty Khmer Rouge, in an unaccustomed role, show video movies of soppy love stories to the inhabitants of poor and neglected villages in Cambodia. Elsewhere, they distribute weapons or medicine, and buy rice from the peasants at inflated prices in US dollars or gold. In Beijing, some leaders of the Khmer Rouge, under whose rule up to one million Cambodians are said to have died between 1975-78, dance the night away at discos in the Palace and Shangri-La hotels to the music of Madonna and Michael Jackson, according to non-communist Cambodians who accompany them there. Aspiring Khmer Rouge diplomats and cadres and the privileged offspring of the close-knit leadership which is bound together in a web of family ties, are attending courses in some of the West's best centres of learning, from Lyons in France to the Free University in West Berlin.

Money is no object for the Khmer Rouge; well-informed Cambodian sources say that Ieng Sary, now No. 6 in the hierarchy, has millions of dollars to disburse from his base in Phnom Malai, just inside Cambodia. The funds come from China, or from the Khmer Rouge sale of gem-mining rights around Pailin, the only town they hold.

Travels in recent months inside areas of Cambodia captured by the non-communist resistance, which is allied to the Khmer Rouge, reveal that at least some Khmer Rouge guerrillas are not now the robot-like killers with 1,000-yard stares who brought the Killing Fields to Cambodia.

In Thmar Puok, an off-duty Khmer Rouge soldier wears a mauve T-shirt with a picture of Miss Universe on it, while the message on another says simply "Liverpool," apparently after the English soccer club. In Khmer Rouge sleeping quarters, there are "pin-ups" of Khmer girls in revolutionary poses but framed against sunflowers; the only hint of ideology is a chalked sign that reads in French: "Poverty is not a vice."

Mrs Su Ann, wife of a Khmer Rouge general, offers green tea and bananas, and says of the period of the Killing Fields: "There was much loss of life. According to the rules of Democratic Kampuchea, no people were to be killed. I don't know why many people died." The guerrillas, who were driven from power by the Vietnamese invasion of late 1978, are still capable of acts of prodigious military prowess. Recently, Ta Mok, the one-legged Khmer Rouge military tactician who is No. 3 in the leadership and whose ruthless cruelty earned him the sobriquet "The Butcher" among Cambodians, travelled deep into Cambodia where he is now leading troops in central Kompong Thom province.

And Pol Pot, the shadowy 65-year-old Khmer Rouge leader whose name became a byword for horror, is still the dominant military and political commander of the Khmer Rouge, based near Bo Rai, in Thailand's southeastern province of Trat, though his official job is that of a "researcher" in the Higher Institute for National Defence.

There are unconfirmed reports from usually well-informed Thai and Cambodian sources that Pol Pot has been suffering from lung cancer, though the sources say they believe the disease was "caught in time" and has responded well to treatment in Peking. In the past, the Khmer Rouge leader, who has not been seen by outsiders since 1982, has variously been said to have been suffering from malaria (endemic along the Thai-Cambodian border), heart disease and hemorrhoids.

Certainly, sources in both the Chinese capital and along the Thai-Cambodia border say that Pol Pot has travelled frequently to Peking in the past year, sometimes with a female companion, a Cambodian woman in her early thirties, and a child. "Indisposed or not, Pol Pot is still functioning as the overall commander," said one well-connected foreign source with close links to the Cambodian resistance.

At a key meeting in Tokyo next Monday, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, overall resistance leader, and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh, are due to sign a proposed ceasefire agreement. The question is whether the Khmer Rouge, the largest force in the resistance, will honour such a ceasefire though it has initialed the document under pressure from the Thai military chiefs. Prince Sihanouk believes they will not. "The Khmer Rouge will certainly do their best or worst to take the maximum of territory after a ceasefire," he said here in a recent interview.

The prince does believe, however, that the Khmer Rouge are making inroads among ordinary Cambodians with their "nationalist" rhetoric, and by claiming they are still fighting Vietnamese domination, (and at least some Vietnamese specialist military men seem still to be in Cambodia). He says their "velvet glove" approach which includes showing sentimental Thai soap operas instead of the propaganda films of the past, and by handing out generous amounts of dollars and gold, also helps.

Despite their apparent abandonment of their fanatically puritanical form of communism—symbolised by Khmer Rouge special ambassador Chhorn Hay and European-educated young Khmer Rouge yuppies disco-ing in Peking—Sihanouk himself says that he still does not trust them in the long term, though they remain his allies.

However, military analysts point out that the Khmer Rouge has singularly failed to make significant inroads since the withdrawal of most Vietnamese troops from Cambodia last September, failing to capture any provincial capital. Pailin is, after all, near the Thai border and Khmer Rouge base areas. And most Cambodians, according to sources, still deeply distrust the Khmer Rouge, despite the fact they do not regard the Phnom Penh regime as fulfilling their aspirations for a truly independent government.

Phnom Penh Has 'High Hopes' for Tokyo Talks

OW2605153390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 26 May 90

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 26 KYODO—A top aide to Prime Minister Hun Sen said Saturday Phnom Penh has high hopes in a new round of peace talks set for June 4-5 in Tokyo but cautioned against excessive optimism. "We have many hopes in the Tokyo talks" between Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Hor Nam Hong said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "But we are realists and we know we move only step by step toward a complete solution to the 11-year-old conflict," the special adviser to Hun Sen said.

Japan has invited Hun Sen and Sihanouk to Tokyo for a fresh attempt to solve the Cambodian conflict after a series of peace negotiations in Jakarta and Paris since July 1988 ended without any significant progress. Japan recognizes only Sihanouk's coalition government of three guerrilla groups, which also holds Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. The Tokyo meeting will be held amid speculation that Hun Sen and Sihanouk may reach agreement on a ceasefire and possibly on cessation of arms supplies to the four warring factions by their foreign supporters. "It would be a very, very big step (toward a full peace settlement) if we could achieve such an agreement," Hor Nam Hong said.

Cambodian President Heng Samrin said last week the Phnom Penh government is ready to make further concessions on some issues, but Hor Nam Hong refused to identify what those issues are. "You will see in Tokyo," he said. "We have already shown flexbility and a lot of compromises."

Hun Sen said earlier this month in the latest gesture of reconciliation that the Khmer Rouge will be accepted in the peace process. But he added the communist guerrilla group, the largest of the three resistance factions, should be prevented from coming back to power again, noting that more than one million people were killed or died of starvation or forced labor during its 1975-78 rule of Cambodia.

Hor Nam Hong said the Phnom Penh government will not object if the guerrilla forces led by Sihanouk choose Khmer Rouge representatives as members of a supreme national council proposed to be set up as an interim administration pending general elections. "We will accept them but the supreme council should be set up only by the two sides (between the Phnom Penh government and the three-faction resistance group), not by the four groups," he added. "The role and power of the supreme council is the most important question and will be the key to a comprehensive solution to the problem," Hor Nam Hong said.

Bou Thang, Military Delegation Return From Laos

BK2805133090 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1052 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 28—A delegation of the General Political Department of the Cambodian Armed Forces headed by Senior Lieutenant-General Bou Thang, head of the department, returned here Monday from Vientiane after attending a bilateral conference of the two departments, Cambodia and Laos.

Sen. Lieutenant-General Bou Thang, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was met at Pochentong Airport by Major General Chay Sangyun, deputy head of the General Political Department of the Cambodian Armed Forces, and other officers.

While in Laos, the Cambodian delegation held talks on May 21 with a delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army headed by Col. [Colonel] General Osakan Thammateva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army.

During the talks, the two sides discussed the organizational and political affairs of the two armies.

The Cambodian delegation was also received on separate occasions by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Gen. Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the Lao party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence.

Third UN Mission Arrives in Phnom Penh 25 May

BK2605132290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 26—A third UN technical mission led by D. Payandor, deputy chief of the Asia-Oceania bureau of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], arrived in Phnom Penh Friday [25 May] on a working visit to Cambodia.

The 19-member fact-finding mission of the United Nations is to visit and study on the spot a number of Cambodian provinces, including the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng, to find out the capability of those provinces in receiving refugees to be repatriated from the camps in Thailand. It is also to survey the size of the UNHCR's aid for the resettlement of those refugees. On the same day, the delegation met with officials of the Cambodian coordinating commission let by its president Hor Nam Hong.

At the meeting, D. Payandor said the repatriation of Cambodian refugess would be carried out on three fundamental conditions: achievement of a political solution, guarantee of safety for those refugees, and their voluntary repatriation and free choice of places of the resettlement.

For his part, Hor Nam Hong requested the UNHCR to study a two-to-three year development aid programme to help those returnees.

Foreign Aid Given to Kompong Thom War Victims

BK0206125590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1051 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2—The Cambodian Red Cross has recently distributed a great quantity of relief to hundreds of families of war victims in Kompong Thom Province (100 km north of Phnom Penh) harassed by the Polpotists in various parts of the province.

The aid, which was donated by the World Food Program (WFP) and the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), included 40 tons of husked rice and 800 parcels of clothing.

Laos

DPRK Economic Delegation Pays Official Visit

Meets Phao Bounnaphon

BK2605102990 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 26 (KPL)—Lao Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Phao Bounnaphon received here on May 24 an economic delegation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Mr. Lim Ki-song, deputy-minister of foreign economic affairs.

The two personalities discussed many issues, especially those on previous economic relations between the two countries. At present the two ministries are entering a conclusion of an agreement on establishing commissions for cooperation in economy and technical-science. This is to facilitate future cooperation in these fields between the two countries.

Calls on Sali Vongkhamsao

BK3105060390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] This morning, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance, received, in Vientiane, a courtesy call from an economic delegation of the DPRK Government led by Kim Ki-song, vice minister of external economic affairs. On this occasion, Sali Vongkhamsao informed the DPRK delegation of the specific points on socioeconomic developments in Laos, in particular the modification of the economic management mechanism. This was done to facilitate the delegation's adoption of a guideline for socioeconomic cooperation and assistance on the basis of proletarian internationalism and mutual benefits.

Commission Established

BK0106093290 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 1 (KPL)—A Lao-Korean Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was recently established during a working visit to Laos by an economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mr. Kim Ki-song, deputy minister of foreign economic relations.

The signatories to the agreement on its establishment were Mrs. Khempheng Phonsena, deputy minister of foreign economic relations, and Mr. Kim Ki-song.

The Korean delegation left here for home yesterday ending its eight-day working visit to Laos.

Lao-DPRK Friendship Group Committee Appointed

BK2805143790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] On 24 May, the party Central Committee Secretariat adopted a resolution on the appointment of members to the Lao-DPRK Friendship Association Committee as follows:

Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister, head of the offices of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, as chairman;
Kham-ouan Boupha, first deputy minister of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, as vice chairman;
Bounteng Vongsai, deputy minister of the Information and Culture Ministry, as committee member;
Maha Soulot Senkhamphon, member of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, as committee member; and
Bounthon Thiangthepvongsa as committee member and secretary.

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets DPRK's Kim Il-song

BK2805114690 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (KPL)—Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on May 24 sent a telegram of congratulations to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The acting president extended to the Korean president congratulations and best wishes for his reelection to the presidency of the DPRK, reflecting the high confidence of the Korean party, government and people placed in him.

Mr. Phoumi also expressed hope for the development of the friendly relations and multi-faceted cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Korea in the interests of peace and socialism.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives GDR Communique

BK2605103490 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 26 (KPL)—Acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Phoumi Vongvichit yesterday received here a communique of the government of the GDR, which was handed over by its ambassador to Laos, Mr. Guenter Horn.

The communique indicates an accord on the relations between the two German states, objectives of future unification of Germany, guidelines and means of its unification and other issues regarding the matter.

On his part, the acting-president expressed his appreciation over the initiative in unification of Germany.

Meeting Held With Cambodian Army Delegation

BK2705053490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 May, a delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] General Political Department concluded a three-day meeting to exchange lessons with a delegation of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces General Political Department. In the meeting, the two delegations focused on discussing political and ideological consolidation work and the work on organizing army cadres of the two countries, in order to further raise the quality of work in this field on the basis of the spirit of strengthening the special solidarity between the two armies of Laos and Cambodia.

The Lao delegation to this meeting was headed by Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the LPA General Political Department. The Cambodian side was headed by Comrade Gen. Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. A number of cadres from the General Political Department also attended this meeting.

Lao Maritime Company Makes First-Year Profit

BK2905124090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] After its establishment and the official hand-over ceremony of its ship from Vietnam in April 1989, the Lao Maritime Company actively began business by transporting goods from the SRV to Hong Kong, Thailand, and Singapore. The company earned a profit from its first year's operation of 107 million kips, 45 percent of which—48.15 million kips—was handed over as royalty to the Mountainous Region Development Company. The company's net profit for this first year of operation was 58.85 million kips. Early this year, the company earned 117.9 million kips from two shipments of Vietnamese goods to China, fulfilling 58.95 percent of the 200 million kip royalty target for 1990. The profitable operation of the company is attributed to the contracts it has signed in accordance with the international maritime regulations with foreign countries, namely Hong Kong and Singapore, and with seaports in both northern and southern Vietnam. The company is planning to sign a similar contract with Thailand.

Meeting Held in Savannakhet on Draft Constitution

BK2805151390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] The party and administrative committees of Savannakhet Province recently held a three-day meeting on the draft constitution. Over 100 cadres attached to party and administrative organizations from various districts attended the meeting. The participants jointly studied and discussed the ten chapters comprising 73 articles of the draft constitution in connection with the party's domestic and foreign policies, in line with the aspiration of the Lao people in the entire country. The draft constitution stipulates the country's political, economic, and social systems; the rights and fundamental obligations of the Lao citizens; and the principles of organizing and controlling the state apparatuses with the aim of promoting and renovating the popular democratic system. The cadres participating in the discussion also expressed their views on ways to propagate the draft constitution at the grass-roots level. At present, the party and administrative committees of Savannakhet Province are sending cadres to various production bases and grass roots to propagate the draft constitution and gather views and suggestions.

Mountainous Region Company Activities Reported

BK2805110390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] The management of the Mountainous Region Development Company recently sent a number of cadres to grass-roots localities in Bolikhamsai Province to introduce new scientific and technical methods to farmers so that they pay closer attention to increasing livestock and crop production.

In carrying out their work in those grass-roots localities, the cadres were assigned to implement the following stages of work: the first stage—to collect data on the number of farming families engaged in fixed-rice farming; the second stage—to organize sessions for farmers to study documents on the party's political line, particularly those documents on environmental protection and conservation of national forests; the third stage—to distribute farmland to farmers in a proportional and appropriate manner; the fourth stage—to prepare equipment to carry out the monsoon season rice farming in a timely manner; the fifth stage—to closely guide and lead farmers in carrying out production work with a view toward encouraging them to grow rice to meet production targets; and the sixth and last stage—to draw experiences from their practical work. It is expected that the above-mentioned stages will be completed by October 1990.

The cadres have been assigned to carry out their work in the following grass-roots localities: Ban Thakokhai, Ban Phonsavang, Ban Phonsai, Ban Phonsida, and Ban Phonhong villages. In order to facilitate their rice farming on fixed lowland ricefields, the farmers in these localities are currently digging ponds to irrigate 150 hectares of farmland in their localities.

Philippines

Security Around U.S. Bases Increased

HK0206092190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 2 Jun 90 p 7

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Excerpts] Major General Cesar P. Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, ordered yesterday Constabulary and police commanders in Olongapo and Angeles cities to step up patrols around the U.S. military bases.

Nazareno, however, refused to allow U.S. security forces to patrol outside the Subic Naval Base and the Clark Air Base as they did in 1987.

In a meeting with U.S. military officials in Olongapo City on Thursday, Nazareno said the PC-INP will provide "the same degree of protection being given by the command to Filipinos." [passage omitted]

Nazareno said joint R.P.-U.S. patrols outside the bases will only increase irritants between the two countries considering that negotiations on the future of the U.S. military facilities will start soon.

He said, however, that U.S. military personnel going out of the facilities may be allowed to carry firearms as long as they are escorted by AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] soldiers assigned to the facilities.

Nazareno met with ranking officers of the two U.S. military bases to discuss security arrangements for American personnel moving in and out of base.

Government authorities in Olongapo City expressed alarm over the safety of U.S. military and civilian personnel following threats from the New People's Army [NPA] that it will kill more Americans.

Nazareno said, however, that joint patrols may be allowed in Angeles City where at least six American servicemen have been killed by NPA hit men.

Brigadier General Artemio Tadiar, deputy chief of the Subic Base Command, said: "Let us not limit the idea (to) purely Filipino patrols. If the situation arises, probably U.S. servicemen may be allowed to bring firearms outside the bases."

Last month, Airmen John Raven and James Green, both participants of the military exercise "Cope Thunder," were shot dead by suspected communist rebels in front of the Holiday Lodge in Dau, Mabalacat, Pampanga.

Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon also said that the residents should help the intelligence work of the local police.

"I think General Nazareno is right in increasing PC-INP patrol outside the base but we also have to improve the intelligence capability of our local command here by tapping our residents," he said.

Motorcade Around Base Seen as 'Show of Force'

HK0206063490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, June 2 (AFP)—Police and paramilitary forces drove a 50-vehicle motorcade around the United States' Clark Air Base Saturday as a show of force against communist insurgents.

Policemen and paramilitary constables rode about 50 vehicles, including an armoured personnel carrier, trucks, patrol cars, jeeps and private cars, passing through towns near the base in the northern Philippines and on the road circling its perimeter fence.

The protestors carried placards saying "Peace is police, War is communist" and "Down with the NPA," referring to the communist insurgent New People's Army. They also condemned legal groups accused of being fronts for the NPA.

Police officials said earlier the rally was intended to show an increased presence to local communities in the wake of renewed NPA killings and attacks.

The motorcade came after the reimposition late Friday of off-base travel restrictions on U.S. personnel at Clark following the murder of two U.S. airmen by NPA assassins in a nearby town on May 13.

The officials, who made the announcement over the U.S. military television station, said the restrictions were imposed because "the local current conditions dictate that we take some action right now," adding that they were "confident this situation will be short-lived."

They did not elaborate on why they had restored the travel restrictions, which were partially lifted on May 26.

The NPA has claimed responsibility for killing five U.S. military personnel in the Philippines from 1987 to 1989. It has vowed to mount more attacks against American targets here to press for the ouster of U.S. military bases.

Official Says New Treaty With U.S. Possible

HK0406040590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Defense Under Secretary Feliciano Gasis said a new pact between the Philippines and the United States could be forged in exchange for the Mutual Defense Treaty and the Military Assistance Agreement. Gasis is a member of the Philippine panel in the bases negotiations. Earlier, U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schraeger said the U.S. Senate would approve any treaty which both panels agreed upon in exchange for the accord which ends in September 1991. The next round of talks will be in June or July.

Senator Refutes 1991 Bases Treaty Prediction

HK0206050590 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Senator Wigberto Tanada disagreed to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus prediction that the treaty on the U.S. base would be in place by 1991. The Senate is the only body that can ratify a treaty. Senator Tanada pointed out, however, that two resolutions have been filed in the Senate which will block any U.S. bases after 1991.

Armed Forces Chief Returns From U.S.

HK0206091490 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato S. de Villa returned from a month-long stay in the U.S. yesterday morning, and assumed his command which was held by Major General Rodolfo Biazon in acting capacity.

De Villa arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport at 8:30 am and proceeded to Camp Aguinaldo for a conference. The conference was still on-going as of press time.

De Villa left on April 28 to accompany his wife, Monica, for a medical examination. He was scheduled to go on leave for the weeks but his stay was extended as Ms. de Villa needed additional medication.

Japanese Embassy Receives Third Bomb Threat

OW0406073390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Manila, June 4 KYODO—The Japanese Embassy here received a telephoned bomb threat on Monday which turned out to be a hoax, police investigators said.

Investigator Marvin Pajilan of the Makati Police Station said a man told the embassy telephone operator that "there is a bomb inside," and hung up.

The call prompted the entire Japanese and Filipino staff of the embassy to evacuate the premises, Pajilan said.

Bomb disposal experts combed the building but did not find any explosives. The building was declared safe as of 2:10 pm, the detective said.

Two similar threats were received by the embassy recently, one on May 30 and the other on March 29.

Late last month, a rash of bomb threats, bombings and urban assassinations blamed on suspected left-wing and right-wing rebels hit Manila, forcing authorities to deploy thousands of troops in the capital and put up roadblocks.

Further on Kidnapping of Japanese Aid Worker

Japanese Ministry Declines Comment

OW0106145190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe declined to comment Friday on a Philippine military claim the communist New People's Army was responsible for the kidnapping of a Japanese aid worker, Fumio Mizuno.

"The government should not make any speculations at the present stage in consideration of his safety and a rescue operation," Watanabe said at a regular press meeting.

Watanabe also declined to comment when asked if the kidnappers had contacted the authorities.

Kidnappers Contacted

OW0106144890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 1 KYODO—Local government officials have established contact for the first time with suspected communist rebels who have abducted a Japanese aid worker in this province, but have not yet ascertained the abductors' demands or their motives for the kidnapping, Bacolod Governor Daniel Lacson said Friday.

Lacson told a press conference that an emissary he had sent to contact the suspected rebels had returned to report that he had already delivered a message to the armed group asking for the release of Fumio Mizuno. However, the emissary was sent back to the abductors because he did not carry any reply.

"I have sent some people tonight to continue working on possible contact or communication," Lacson said. "What is important is to find out whether Mizuno is still alive. We want that established."

Military officials said a local group of New People's Army (NPA) rebels is suspected to be behind Mizuno's abduction last Tuesday in Minoyan village in Murcia town, 35 kilometers away from Bacolod in Negros Occidental.

Lacson also said the armed group contacted by the emissary—a member of a project funded by Mizuno's group—claimed they were NPA guerillas.

Mizuno, a training director of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), was visiting a silkworm culture project funded by OISCA when taken at gunpoint by unidentified men.

In Manila, top civilian officials ordered a review of security arrangements for foreigners, particularly Japanese, living in the Philippines following the military disclosure.

At the presidential palace, President Corazon Aquino expressed grave concern over the Mizuno kidnapping and the Thursday's brutal slaying of Yoshiro Nomura, the executive vice president and treasurer of Nihon Garter Co., in Cavite Province, about 25 kilometers south of Manila.

Lacson said intelligence reports show that Mizuno is still in the Minoyan area.

"We're very optimistic that he is still very much alive because they would be crazy and foolish to harm Mr. Mizuno," Lacson added.

Brigadier General Raymundo Jarque, Negros Island military commander, earlier told reporters "we have intelligence reports that a New People's Army organizing team was responsible for the kidnapping (of Mizuno)." Jarque said Mizuno was carrying 50,000 pesos (2,250 U.S. dollars) when he was whisked away by his abductors.

The 36-year old Japanese aid worker has been working with the local farmers for the past five years.

Lacson noted that Mizuno "is well loved by the people he has served here in Negros all these years. He has never been controversial."

"There is no reason for anyone to touch him. If it's for ransom, then let them come out and negotiate," he added.

The provincial governor however said paying ransom "is never a policy of the government."

In nearby Mambucal town, Sgt. Godofredo Pueda Jr., commander of the army town detachment, told KYODO news service that the communist rebels who took away mizuno were led by a certain "commander Nognog."

Pueda said the same team was responsible for stealing Mizuno's radio equipment early this year.

"I am directing a speedy investigation of the incidents even as we continue to take measures to safeguard our foreign visitors," aquino said.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos ordered Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa to solve the kidnapping and killing incidents. Ramos said that Mizuno should be rescued alive.

Appeal to 'Influential Persons' Made

OW0206060990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 2 KYODO—Officials of the Tokyo-based Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) indicated Saturday they were working to start secret talks with suspected communist guerrillas who kidnapped one of their staff.

Yuichi Kobayashi, OISCA director for foreign affairs, told reporters in a news conference his organization has appealed to influential persons of Negros Province, including leaders of the Catholic church, to intercede with the kidnappers of Fumio Mizuno.

The military has said local rebels abducted the Japanese national.

Kobayashi's announcement came a day after Negros Occidental Provincial Governor Daniel Lacson said authorities have established contact with the rebels and sent them a letter, through emissaries, asking for the release of Mizuno. The rebels have not replied.

Mizuno, 36, training director of OISCA in Negros Occidental for the past five years, was abducted Tuesday by four men while visiting a OISCA-funded sericulture farm project in Minoyan Village, 35 kilometers from Bacolod and 480 kilometers south of Manila.

On Friday, President Corazon Aquino ordered a speedy investigation of the case while at the same time assuring foreign nationals her government is doing everything to protect their safety.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has ordered the military chief of staff to safely recover Mizuno. A review of security arrangements for foreigners, particularly Japanese, was directed by Ramos.

Kobayashi said he could not divulge details of any plans to negotiate with the rebels because doing so "might affect the life of Mr. Mizuno."

"Everybody is working to solve the case," he told reporters.

Sources said OISCA has also started to use its own local networks to reach the kidnappers.

Kobayashi, recounting testimonies of witnesses, said when Mizuno went with the armed group, "it was just like they were about to talk." "He was not forced by the men to come with them."

Asked by KYODO NEWS SERVICE whether the 50,000 pesos (2,250 dollars) Mizuno reportedly was carrying at the time could be the reason behind the abduction, Kobayashi said he did not think the motive of the kidnappers was financial.

The Mizuno case represents the first reported kidnapping of a Japanese national undertaken by suspected members of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The communists have warned they will target Japanese-funded projects if they help the government antiinsurgency drive.

The rebels have killed American nationals in a bid to force the closure of six U.S. military facilities here.

NPA Spurns 'Peace Overtures'

OW0306074090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 3 KYODO—Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas suspected of kidnapping a Japanese aid worker have spurned peace overtures from local government officials and broken off contacts with them through an emissary, Negros Occidental Province Governor Daniel Lacson said Sunday.

Lacson warned local rebels that the authorities might resort to the "military option" to rescue the kidnapped man, Fumio Mizuno, if they do not receive any word from the rebels "very soon." He declined to give a deadline for the rebels to respond.

Mizuno, 36, a training director of the Tokyo-based Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), was taken away by four armed men last Tuesday while visiting a sericulture project funded by his agency in Minoyan village in Murcia town, 40 kilometers from Bacolod.

On Friday, Lacson sent an emissary to the local rebels to deliver a letter appealing for the immediate release of Mizuno, who has been working on development projects in this central Philippine province for the last five years.

In a news conference, Lacson said the emissary returned empty-handed and was instructed by the rebels to "just wait and not come back any more."

"The ball is in their hands," Lacson told reporters.

Lacson said all diplomatic channels will be "exhausted" before deciding what measures to undertake to free Mizuno from his abductors, who have not indicated the motives for their action.

The governor said "enough" military and police forces have been deployed in the area to handle the situation. "They are within range to move within an hour," he said.

Military operations in Murcia, however, have been halted to secure the safety of Mizuno, whom officials believe is still in the area accompanied by a group of 30 to 80 rebels.

Lacson has met Japanese Embassy official Seiichi Kondo, who handed him a letter from Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka expressing the "strongest wish" of the Japanese Government for Philippine officials to pay "utmost attention to the safety" of Mizuno.

The kidnapping of Mizuno is the first reported attack of communist guerrillas against Japanese nationals. In the past they have killed U.S. nationals in a bid to shut down U.S. military facilities here and they have abducted South Korean engineers who have entered their terrritories.

Rebels have warned that Japanese-funded projects supportive of the government's anti-insurgency drive are potential targets.

Lacson said Mizuno was abducted to call the attention of the authorities to the rebel demand to stop military operations in the Negros Province, 480 kilometers south of Manila, and to force Oisca to pull out from the province.

The NPA claims that Oisca projects and programs of the Canadian International Development Agency were aimed at crippling the local base of the insurgents.

However, Negros military commander, Brigadier General Raymundo Jarque, said the Mizuno kidnapping is part of the NPA national plan to abduct foreigners and business for the "purpose of acquiring logistics."

He told foreign aid workers in the province on Saturday to take precautionary measures as they may be the next targets.

Earlier this year, rebels in the nearby Iloilo Province kidnapped Philippine businessman Rogelio Florete, and held him captive in Negros Province, where he was subsequently released after reportedly paying 15 million pesos (666,000 U.S. dollars) in ransom.

Jarque said government troops were on standby and awaiting instructions from civilian authorities.

Oisca officials have made representations to retired Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich, a 1989 Nobel Peace Prize nominee, asking him to mediate secret talks with the rebels that will pave the way for the release of Mizuno.

The bishop has not officially accepted the offer.

Suspected Communists Kidnap, Release Canadians

HK0206073890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Suspected communist rebels kidnapped a Canadian missionary couple in Mountain Province, but released them six hours later after the rebels confiscated all the medicine the couple were supposed to distribute to the needy in the area.

A report received by the Philippine Constabulary said the incident occurred in Sabangan, Mountain Province, last Wednesday [30 May]. The victims were Reverend Duane Steeves international director of the Liberty Ministries Incorporated based in Canada, and his wife. The couple were about to distribute medicine in the area when stopped by the rebels, headed by a certain Comrade Nognog, and were taken by force to the rebels' camp. They were later released after the rebels confiscated the medicine they were carrying. It was learned that aside from the New People's Army, many other armed groups are operating now in Mountain Province, including the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

Alleged Aquino Killer Identified; Security Up

HK0206091690 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 pp 1, 10

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Excerpts] The elite Presidential Security Group [PSG] is trying to track down an American assassin hired to kill President Aquino, who is believed to have arrived in Manila early last month.

"The intended date (of the assassination) has passed but we cannot discount the possibility (it would be carried out)," Major Melgasbal Villegas, PSG spokesman, told the INQUIRER yesterday.

A document obtained by the INQUIRER identified the alleged gun-for-hire as Gary Ipa Romriell of Los Angeles, California.

It said Romriell entered the country between May 9 and 13, and was scheduled to carry out the President's assassination between May 15 and 20.

Colonel Voltaire Gazmin, confirmed receiving a report on the plot, but said it was still being verified. [passage omitted]

Press Secretary Tomas Gomez dismissed the story outright.

"I did not even bother to ask, because as far as I am concerned that's nothing," Gomez was quoted as telling the ASSOCIATED PRESS. "I think it's false. I don't know why the newspapers would even dignify it."

"These things that are happening now, it's not good for the (journalistic) profession," he added. "There will come a time when nobody will believe in our newspapers."

Gazmin, however, confirmed getting the report.

In a press statement, he said: "This command (PSG) received information sometime in the second week of May regarding an alleged assassination plot on the president. This piece of information, one among many, coming not only from the different parts of the country but also from abroad, was a raw information needing (verification)."

Gazmin siad the PSG has asked other military units to help verify the report.

But he refused to say if Ms. Aquino had been informed earlier about the plot.

Top defense and military officials refused to comment on the report Colonel Benjamin Salvador, intelligence chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, whose signature appeared on the document, denied having prepared it.

But Villegas confirmed the existence of the report, which he also described as "raw information having come from an unevaluated source."

He said the report has been circulated to other intelligence offices in the Armed Forces "for confirmation, clarification and evaluation."

Villegas said the PSG copy contains "the same information as written" in the INQUIRER.

He said the PSG was "ready" to protect the president "with or without this report."

Intelligence sources, however, described the report sent by a U.S.-based agent as "A-1 information," meaning highly reliable.

The PSG apparently has been quietly conducting its own investigation on the assassination plot. Bella Estrada, records section chief of the Bureau of Immigration, said a PSG officer checked the record of arrivals looking for Romriell's name around the middle of May.

The unidentified officer gave up after going over four piles of flight manifests, Estrada said.

Security around Malacanang was visibly tighter yesterday. Several new checkpoints were set up on the roads leading to the Palace, and cars were carefully inspected.

Gazmin also called a closed-door meeting with PSG officials yesterday, but it was not known if the plot was the subject of discussion.

Columnist Doubts 'Latest Slay Cory Plot'

HK0206091190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 p 4

["Pinch of Salt" column by Ninez Cacho Olivarez: "The Second Time Around"]

[Text] In early 1972, when public support for then President Marcos was at its lowest ebb, Metro Manila experienced a sudden spate of bomb explosions. These were attributed to the communists whom Marcos claimed were already at the very doorstep of Malacanang. Assassination attempts, faked and real, were almost daily fare, as were the troops deployed all over the metropolis, ostensibly for the protection of the public.

It was also at about that time that Marcos and his boys disclosed to the media, every so often, the unearthing of enemy plans to assassinate him and his Cabinet members.

Eighteen years later, the country finds itself in the very same situation. Only this time, it is not Marcos but Corazon Aquino and her government that raise the alarums on the rightist-leftist elements who are, to hear them say it, right at the doorsteps of Malacanang, ready to demolish democracy and the Republic.

Just like 1972, some bombs have been exploding, although oddly, a great many more unexploded bombs seem to have been discovered "just in time" by government authorities. Special troops, numbering in the thousands, have suddenly been deployed all over Metro Manila, to "protect" residents from "terrorist attacks."

Government officials, including Ms. Aquino, have been disclosing and leaking to the media the alleged plans of the rebels to topple her and her government, almost on a regular basis.

Now comes a report, leaked out by an unidentified intelligence officer that a hired gun said to have entered the country on the second week of May was in town to carry out the assassination of Ms. Aquino which, the informant claimed, was scheduled anywhere between May 15-20. The alleged assassin was identified as Gary Ipa Romreill of Los Angelles. All this information was reportedly furnished by a "very reliable government information based in San Francisco" who believes that the hired gun is already in Manila, having sneaked in through the NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport] between May 9 and 13.

The story is almost similar to the hoary tale by an Aquino Cabinet member of another alleged assassination attempt on Ms. Aquino through the use of mercury-dipped bullets which would have beenfired from a specially-made attache case. The latest slay Cory plot also smacks resoundingly of the other assassination plots Marcos used to reveal to the media.

The latest Palace revelation just doesn't "compute." The alleged hired gun has not been captured. Agents aren't even certain about the exact date and time he entered Manila. For that matter, they don't even seem to know his whereabouts. And yet they claim that the slay-plot has been preempted by joint sleuthing of all the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] units.

Still, one wonders why government leaked out this information to the public through the media when there was no logical reason for any intelligence agent to do so. The assassin, if there is truly one, has not been nabbed. Disclosing the alleged plan to the media would not stop a professional hired gun from completing his assigned task. But perhaps there was no such ploy and no such assassin. Perhaps, all this leaked information is a justification for creating a totally militarized Metro Manila and even a prelude for another state of martial rule, which will as usual, be cloaked in euphemism by the Aquino regime.

There are enough scams, scandals and crises that are rocking the Aquino regime, just as there were the scams, scandals and crises that befell Marcos and his government. Marcos, in early 1971-72, lost the support and sympathy of the public. Ms. Aquino is in the same Marcos bind. Because of her gross incompetence and mismanagement of government and because she has failed to attend to the needs of the Filipino people, she has, like Marcos, lost the sympathy and support of the public.

Marcos' way was to enter into a pronunciamento with his trusted generals, which led to a military state. Aquino, who has, time and again adapted the Marcos way, may just be getting into a pronunciamento with her loyal generals.

As it has been discovered by many, Aquino is no different from Marcos.

Aquino Starts Talks With Senegal's President

HK0406032990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The bilateral talks between President Aquino and Senegal President, Abdou Diouf, start today in Malacanang. The Mindanao issue tops the agenda. Senegal is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. Diouf's visit to the country is said to signal ICO support for the Philippines' campaign against the Moro National Liberation Front.

President Aquino led government officials yesterday as they met Diouf who was accompanied by his wife, two children, and a 30-man delegation, at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport. The official visit is for three days.

PAF Chief Warns of Rebel Attacks on Airports

HK0406091090 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 2 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Recto L. Mercene]

[Text] The chief of the Philippine Air Force [PAF] alerted his men yesterday to the possibility of rebel military forces attacking several airports nationwide simultaneously and hijacking planes to ferry rebel troops to Metro Manila. The spate of violence in Metro Manila could be a portent of a bigger destabilization attempt, Major General Gerardo C. Protacio, PAF chief, said.

Speaking at the 14th anniversary rites of the PAF, Protacio warned his men to "expect the worst scenario to take place any time."

He said the recent violent incidents in Metro Manila and other parts of the country are being orchestrated by forces out to destabilize the government.

Saying that although the possibility of another coup attempt is remote, Protacio urged the members of the Philippine Air Force Security Command (Pafsecom) to sharpen their skills in coping with hijack attempts. He cited at least 10 such incidents.

Protacio said on Thursday that some businessmen in Cebu had tried to recruit soldiers stationed at Mactan Air Base apparently for another coup attempt. The businessmen had already been identified and measures were being taken to prevent them from making further overtures to the soldiers, he added.

Protacio's disclosure came a day after Major General Rodolfo Biazon, acting AFP chief of staff, ordered troops nationwide to immediately arrest anyone who would try to recruit them for destabilization plots against the government. Biazon earlier predicted that rebel soldiers might stage another coup d'etat this month.

Protacio also said that some airports are being used in gunrunning activities. He said insurgents and other antigovernment elements are deeply involved.

According to the Air Force chief, the recent successive arrests indicated the prevalence of gunrunning and drug trafficking at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA).

"While our airports were spread from violent acts recently, the aggressive posture of insurgents and other antigovernment elements raise the possibility of eventual hostile action against these vital installation," Protacio said.

He added that armed attacks against airports can be used by the terrorists and rebel groups to demonstrate their strength and capabilities. He cited as an example the 1988 attack on the Malabang Airport in Lanao del Sur, which resulted in the burning of the Air Transportation Office and its control tower.

Protacio said an attack by rebel forces on airports would raise doubts about the government's capability to protect its facilities.

In view of these threats, Protacio urged the upgrading of the airport military personnel.

Thailand

Chawalit: Khmer Rouge Agree to Cease-Fire Plan

BK2605033090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 May 90 p 6

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has agreed to a Thai ceasefire plan to be signed in Tokyo next month, Deputy Prime Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday. The Khmer Rouge was the last of the four warring factions in Cambodia to agree to the ceasefire first made public by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"Everything that Sihanouk has agreed to, the Khmer Rouge have also agreed to," said Gen Chawalit. Gen Chawalit said Sihanouk's commitment has also been accepted by the other two faction leaders—Son Sann of the US-backed Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The deputy premier declined to go into details. "Please let me say only this, too much talking will not be good," Gen Chawalit said.

Diplomatic sources said Gen Chawalit this month signed separate but similar agreements with each of the factions for a ceasefire in place "as soon as possible." Each of the groups agreed not to use the ceasefire to expand its territorial control, the sources said.

The ceasefire is to be monitored by the 18-nation Paris International Conference on Kampuchea. The conference will also be asked to enforce an end to foreign military assistance to all sides, the diplomats said.

The agreements made little mention of arrangements for a transitional administration before general elections, but in a key concession to the Phnom Penh government, they said that a National Reconciliation Council would include equal representation from "both sides."

Previously the Khmer Rouge has insisted on equal representation for each of the four groups so the three resistance factions could outweigh the Phnom Penh government.

"These agreements are with Chawalit. The question is whether there will be any hitch in transforming them into a single agreement among the four parties," said one analyst.

Earlier, Sihanouk told reporters he will go to Tokyo for talks with Hun Sen beginning June 4. "I will approve and sign any text of settlement that will be proposed to me," he said.

He said Gen Chawalit would have to use his influence to persuade the other three parties to sign the formal ceasefire agreement.

Gen Chawalit said Thailand's allies from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations supported the Thai effort on Kampuchean issue. "We are not alone. They have supported everything we've done," Gen Chawalit said.

'Sources' Comment on Planned Tokyo Conference

OW2905140090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 29 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Tuesday he will sign a ceasefire agreement with Premier Hun Sen during their fresh round of talks scheduled for June 4-5 in Tokyo. "I'm going to sign a ceasefire agreement, a peace agreement with the other side in my capacity of chief of the resistance," Sihanouk told a group of reporters at a Bangkok hotel upon his arrival in the Thai capital from his Cambodian residence early afternoon.

In Tokyo, a foreign ministry spokesman said a ceasefire agreement is not enough. "It is quite probable that there could be a ceasefire," said Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents. "But our aim is not to bring about a ceasefire only."

Watanabe said Japan is hoping for the establishment of a legal and political basis for a long-term comprehensive peace settlement. "That is why we are facilitating talks between Cambodians in Tokyo," he said.

The spokesman said "too much significance" should not be attached to a ceasefire arrangement if it has the potential to turn out to be "a short-term one" or if it is "not based on a comprehensive peace."

Sihanouk said all four Cambodian rival faction leaders will be in Tokyo during his meeting with Hun Sen.

His statement suggested that he will be accompanied to Tokyo by Son Sann, leader of another noncommunist faction of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge's leader, and Prince Ranarit, his son and currently the official leader of the faction he founded.

Thai sources said Thai Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut and a few more advisers also will visit Tokyo at the time of the Cambodian talks. The Thai mission is expected to enable and ensure a successful round of peace talks among the rival Cambodian leaders involved in the 11-year-old conflict.

The Tokyo meeting on Cambodia is expected to result in a ceasefire pledge, signed by Sihanouk and Hun Sen and countersigned by leaders of all other factions, according to a reliable Thai source.

The source said warring Cambodian factions now agree to establish a Supreme National Council to symbolize Cambodia's national sovereignty during a transitional period between the ceasefire and a general election under the control of the United Nations.

They also agreed to have a UN-mandated international control machanism inside the country to control the ceasefire, verify the halt of all foreign military assistance and enforce neutrality to enable free and fair elections, sources said.

Japan's Diplomacy, New Role in Region Viewed

BK0406050990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 90 p 9

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon on the emergence of a new political role in the region for Japan entitled: "High Japanese Stake in Khmer Meeting"]

[Text] The Tokyo peace talks on Cambodia will likely demonstrate Japan's diplomatic finesse in dealing with a delicate problem. It will also determine to some extent the focus of Japan's emerging political role in Southeast Asia. Already, uncertainties surrounding the preliminary discussions among the Cambodian factions, along with representatives of Thailand and Japan have prompted Japanese officials here to play down the outcome of the Tokyo meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Phnom Penh.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said yesterday he was not optimistic about the talks because of the possibility that the Khmer Rouge will not abide by the peace accord to be signed tomorrow by Sihanouk and Hun Sen.

Japanese officials yesterday held meetings with all the Cambodian factions in order to arrange seating for today's talks. As usual, there was some hard bargaining. The Khmer Rouge were rejecting face-to-face seating: Sihanouk on one side and Hun Sen the other.

Diplomats based here said that Japan would have to use whatever influence it has with China, the primary supporter of the Khmer Rouge, to help make the communist group more flexible and persuade them not to try to undermine the peace talks here.

An ASEAN diplomat noted that Japan was the only country which now is able to use economic clout for political pressure on Chinese. Tokyo is considering whether to resume the billions of yen worth of assistance to China that was frozen after the Tiananmen massacre.

The diplomat said the outcome of the Tokyo meeting would have some influence on the question of aid resumption to China. "If the Khmer Rouge destroys this meeting, it would be a big slap to Japan's face," he said.

Japanese officials are consulting closely with the Thais, under the direction of Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's advisory team, on the nuances of the peace negotiations among the Cambodian factions.

Other countries such as Australia and the United States have dispatched senior officials to monitor the meeting.

Of particular interest is the US role in supporting Japan's peace efforts. Deputy Assistant Secretary David Lambertson has come to Tokyo to advise the Japanese about the intention of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Last week, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Richard Solomon met with Japanese and Thai officials in Italy to try to coordinate the Permanent Five's stance with the outcome of the Tokyo talks.

With strong backing from Washington, it will be interesting to see how Japan,—with Thailand watching from the sidelines—tries to ensure a constructive outcome for the talks.

Analysts here see the coordinating effort between the US and Japan as important not only because of their influence over China, but also because of their relations with Vietnam, the principle backer of the Phnom Penh government.

Japan ended economic aid to Vietnam after the latter's troops invaded Cambodia in 1978. Prime Minister Chatchai recently called on Tokyo to end its economic boycott of Vietnam and resume relations with that war-ravaged country.

Any change in Japanese-Vietnamese relations would be linked to a certain degree with US-Vietnamese normalization, according to analysts. With that objective in mind, Japanese officials are hard at work to ensure the maximum results from the peace talks.

Although the draft agreement has been agreed upon in Bangkok by various factions, Japan is still concerned that something unexpected could happen," said the ASEAN diplomat. To ensure that the meeting goes smoothly, Chawalit will serve as a resource person while a Japanese official will be assigned to monitor the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks.

Japan would like to see the outcome of the Tokyo talks to have some bearing on future international talks on Cambodia, especially at the upcoming meeting between permanent Un Security Council members and the Cambodian factions.

One of Japan's primary objectives is to obtain at least a consensus among the Cambodian factions that future implementation of a ceasefire is linked with an agreement on the formation of a supreme national council. At this point, it is highly likely that the supreme council, comprising 12 Cambodian representatives; six from the Sihanouk-led resistance and six from the Phnom Penh government, will be set up before mid-July.

With such high stakes, Japan cannot afford to fail or let the peace talks end without any semblance of an agreement. Certainly, a failure would diminish the credibility of Japan's new-found role.

Former Member Says CPT Joined With BCP

BK0406035990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has joined the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) and minority groups inside Burma operating on the western border of Thailand, according to a former CPT member who recently defected to the authorities in the Northeast.

A military source in the region said the information was obtained from the interrogation of Mrs Taeng-on Chandawong, a long-time CPT member and wife of Khrong Chandawong, who was executed by a firing squad in Sakon Nakhon's Sawang Daen Din District, on the order of late prime minister Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat on communism charges.

Mrs Taeng-on fled into the jungle in 1966 following the execution of her husband and spent most of her life in China. She surrendered with four other former insurgents to the Sakon Nakhon governor on May 21 this year after returning to Thailand from Kunming in China via hong Kong on the advice of her eldest son, Withit Chandawong, who surrendered many years ago.

Mrs Taeng-on, 70, revealed that Pluang Wannasri, his wife, Niphon Angkhathawon and Mrs Nit Phongdappet, members of the CPT Central Committee, are still living in China, the source said. She said the CPT still exists and is still receiving support from China.

With China's support, the CPT has joined the BCP and minority groups on the northeastern border of China and they are now operating near the western border of Thailand.

Mrs Taeng-on, after interrogation, was sent to a Karunyathep centre for a re-education programme and has been allowed to stay at her house in Ban Khok Sawang Nua in Sakon Nakhon's Sawang Daen Din District because she is very old and sick.

She married Mr Khrong in 1937. They have two sons and one daughter. Their youngest son Thamrong, alias Comrade Phichai, is still operating as a CPT member on the northern border. Their daughter, Kruankrong, married Phet Samphanthai and both are still in the jungle.

Influx of Vietnamese Refugees Causes 'Concern'

BK2605034690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 May 90 p 6

[Text] Ta Phraya—The influx of Vietnamese refugees into this border district of Prachin Buri has sparked concern among authorities here, district officer Songkhram Kosithirakun said yesterday. The latest batch of 56 Vietnamese—38 men including three monks, 10 women and eight children—arrived here yesterday.

The Vietnamese travelled from their country to Svay Rieng in Kampuchea and entered Ta Phraya from there, Mr Songkhram said. The refugees claimed they had been asked to pay a fee in gold weighing between 3-7.50 baht per head in return for permission to leave Vietnam for Thailand via Kampuchea, Mr Songkhram said.

Another group of about 200 Vietnamese refugees was expected to arrive in Ta Phraya soon, he said.

The refugees will be housed at Site 2 temporarily before being transferred to the Phanat Nikhom holding centre in Chon Buri Province.

A total of 355 Vietnamese refugees have crossed into Ta Phraya since last December, Mr Songkhram said. He said it was very tough for district authorities to take care of the refugees because the Interior Ministry allowed only 10 baht per head to feed them two meals per day. There was no assistance from the United Nations, he said.

Thai, Lao Governors' Meeting Ends 28 May

BK2605153990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] A Public Relations Department's correspondent has reported on the results of a joint meeting between Thai and Lao delegations held in Nakhon Phanom Province from 25 to 26 May. Both sides this afternoon signed a memorandum on issues concerning entry fees collection, the use of border passes, cooperation on crime prevention along the border, and the treatment of

Thais jailed in Laos. Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Somphon Klinphongsa signed the memorandum on behalf Thailand while Laos was represented by Brigadier General Saisompheng Souli-ngavong, head of the General Police Department of the Interior Ministry of Laos.

The deputy interior permanent secretary said both sides had discussed issues concerning cooperation at a local level and solving problems along the border. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and each side displayed good friendliness. This is conducive for the elimination of border crimes, the promotion of economic and social relations, and the promotion of good relations between the people of the two countries. He also said that Thai and Lao representatives have agreed that such a meeting should be held at least once a year or at the request of either side when there is a necessity. The meeting will be alternately held at border provinces of both countries, unless otherwise agreed upon. Both sides also agreed to organize joint activities such as sports, cultural shows during traditional fairs along the Mekong River, and a traditional boat fair at Nakhon Phanom Province between 29 September to 5 October.

Reshuffle Planned After No-Confidence Vote

BK0206011090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 June 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan announced last night that he would reshuffle the coalition Cabinet after the no-confidence debate against his administration. Seeking to downplay the move, Chatchai told a group of newspaper editors during a dinner at the Princess Hotel that he would base the reshuffle on the performance of his ministers in the censure debate, which will be held after his return from the United States.

"I will see who bears the brunt of the debate and ... who answers questions from the Opposition clearly," Chatchai said. He refused to say whether the shake-up would result in a change in the composition of the coalition partners.

Chatchai also said, tongue-in-cheek, that he would be satisfied if it turned out he only stayed in power for two years. "Two years will be more than enough for me," he said.

The premier will reach the half-way point of his four-year term in August.

Chatchai said it was a pity that the no-confidence debate had not been scheduled to before his visit to the United States on June 11-19.

He said his leverage in negotiations with US President George Bush would be stronger if he surmounted the censure challenge before his trip. Nonetheless, the premier said he believed Bush would still appreciate the political strength of his government despite his having to face the censure debate.

Two issues are on top of the agenda for talks with the US president—the Cambodian problem and Thai-US cooperation on narcotics suppression, Chatchai said.

On cooperation in drug suppression, Chatchai said he had assigned PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi to supervise the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The move is seen by observers as a gesture to show Thai seriousness in dealing with drug traffickers.

Chatchai also said he was confident that the leaders of the four warring Cambodian factions would sign an agreement on a ceasefire during their meeting in Tokyo on June 4-6.

Deputy Premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, accompanied by Cambodia's Vice Foreign Minister Sok An, PM's policy advisers Surakiat Sathianthai and Phansak Winyarat, left last night for Tokyo. During a stop in Rome, the two PM's advisers will meet US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon to discuss preparations for the meeting with Bush, Chatchai said.

After the ceasefire agreement is signed, an international control commission will be set up to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and a census will be conducted for subsequent elections of a new Cambodian administration, Chatchai said.

The premier added that he believed a neutral camp for displaced Cambodians could be set up inside Cambodia during the peace process.

Wearing a "Decree 42 Must Go" badge, Chatchai told the editors he had forwarded his order to scrap the presscontrol decree to the Interior Ministry. The decree will be superceded by a new press bill requiring newspapers to register in a similar way to other businesses rather than seeking permits as has been the case, he said.

Chatchai said that an applicant would certainly be allowed to start up a newspaper if he could meet all the legal qualifications. Power to close a newspaper would be transferred from the government to the courts under the new draft, he said.

Chatchai Confirms Plans for New Ministries

BK0406042990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan reiterated yesterday he would go ahead with a "mid-term Cabinet reshuffle" after his visit to the United States and that his government would seek to amend the Constitution to set up five new ministries. Amid charges that his reshuffle pledge was aimed at splitting opposition parties before the censure debate against the Cabinet, Chatchai told reporters that opposition MPs [members of parliament] might be allowed in a new Cabinet. "If they want to join the government, they can," he said without elaborating.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani, meanwhile, said Chatchai had no intention of causing disunity within the Opposition with his announcement on Friday [1 Jun] that he would reshuffle the Cabinet after the no-confidence debate; scheduled to take place after the premier's visit to the United States on June 11-19. Suwit said the prime minister welcomed the censure debate and valued criticism from the opposition. [passage omitted]

The government spokesman noted that Chatchai had given the go-ahead for the six parties in the coalition to initiate internal shake-ups a few months back.

Chatchai yesterday confirmed his government would seek to amend the Constitution to increase the number of ministries from 13 to 18 and Cabinet seats from 44 to 55. Under the plan, four major ministries—the Interior, Communications, Agriculture and Industry ministries—would lose certain departments which would be upgraded into new ministries.

The plan calls for the setting up of a cooperatives ministry (from the Agriculture Ministry), labour and police ministries (from the Interior Ministry), a transport ministry (from the Communications Ministry) and a minerals ministry (from the Industry Ministry).

Chatchai said many other countries have more ministers than Thailand. "I think it's necessary to increase the number of ministerial posts. Even a new Cabinet meeting room at Government House also had 55 seats," he said.

Former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday voiced support for the Cabinet reshuffle, but urged caution on establishing new ministries. "The task (a constitutional amendment) is not easy and will take time," he said.

First Quarter Trade Up 15 Percent From 1989

BK2605080890 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Thailand's international trade value amounted to 308,000 million baht during the first quarter of this year, with continuous growth of both export and import. The Business Economics Department said the figure represents an increase of 15 percent over the same period last year, due to higher export of industrial products.

During the period, the value of export rose to 131,000 million baht, or 12 percent; while import increased by 18 percent to 177,000 million baht. The higher import value was a result of the country's economic and investment expansion, the increase in people's income, and growing demand for fuel and oil.

Major export markets for Thai products during the three-month period were the United States, Japan, the European Community, and ASEAN countries.

Thailand suffered a trade deficit of 46,000 million baht from January to March this year—an increase of 40 percent when compared to that of the same period last year.

Vietnam

Article on Imperialists' 'Strategic Offensive'

BK0106061190 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 90 pp 98-104

[Article by Tran Trong: "The Imperialists' Strategic Offensive Against Socialism"]

[Text] The world political situation, especially in various East European socialist countries and the Soviet Union, has been undergoing very complex, unexpected changes far beyond predictions, thus attracting the concern of the entire world. Why? The fact is that in the eighties, socialist development in Eastern Europe, in the Soviet Union, and in a number of other countries—including our country—met countless difficulties and exposed many weaknesses and constraints. Reform, renovation, and restructuring have become an inevitable and pressing requirement for vigorously taking socialism forward. However, the reform, renovation, and restructuring in a number of countries have spawned many problems, driving the situation out of the control of their respective parties and states. This is because, apart from mistakes and stumbles that may happen and have in fact happened in the process of reform and restructuring coupled with the sabotage of elements hostile to socialism at home, the U.S. imperialists and the West have launched a strategic offensive against socialist countries.

What is the scale and the nature of this offensive? What are their schemes, tricks, and measures? How can that offensive be appraised?

Realizing the motto "destroy communism," the U.S. imperialists and other Western reactionary forces have launched a strategic offensive on a global scale against communism, picking Eastern Europe as a main battlefield. They have painstakingly prepared for and poured out their unprecedented efforts into this offensive. A look at the following figures will enable us to easily figure out the extent of their efforts. According to foreign press, for a few years now, especially in the second half of 1989, over 400 "Oriental Research" and "Sovietology" organizations and centers of the United States and the West devoted three fourths of their time and manpower to monitoring, studying, and drawing up guiding initiatives for various issues of East European countries and the Soviet Union. News media apparati have been exploited to record levels. For instance, the four news agencies AP and UPI (the United States), Reuter (Britain), and AFP (France) each day transmitted over 20 million reports and commentaries on the situation in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The "big thinkers" of the United States and the West—ranging from Nixon and Kissinger to Brezinski, Reagan, and others—together with a host of high-level experts belonging to tens of research institutes and centers have been day and night closely monitoring all the developments of what they called "the agony of communism" in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. At an interntional economic conference held on 3 February 1990, Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, called on "the Western bloc" to "assume responsibility before history" by "devoting their utmost effort to the success of the reform" in Eastern Europe.

The general purpose of their offensive is to negate all socialist gains, abrogate the socialist regime on this planet, first of all in East European socialist countries and in the Soviet Union, in hopes of seeing them revert to capitalism and thereby completely depend on imperialism.

Depending on the situation and specific features of each country, they have set short-term targets for each stage. These include overthrowing the highest organs of leadership of communist parties; introducing the system of multipartyism with the purpose of seizing the monopoly leadership from communist parties; and creating conditions for various rightist, pro-U.S., and pro-Western political opposition organizations to seek their legal positions and seize power. They are also driving communist parties into the position of opposition or minority, neutralizing all the tools of force of the people's administrations such as the armed forces and security forces, and separating certain countries from the Warsaw Pact.

They have plotted to privatize assets and natural resources and to liberalize markets, especially underground markets, in order to eliminate the state-run economy. Along with the call for "political liberalization" in combination with "military deterrence," they are ready to stage armed conflicts as necessary.

They have mobilized all hostile forces inside and from foreign countries. They have combined all measures including politics, ideology, economy, diplomacy, psychology, espionage, violence, and the military to form various campaigns and create increasing pressure from many directions on each country.

They have strenuously rallied all those hostile to socialism, extremist elements, dissatisfied individuals, people with negative tendencies, dissidents, fanatics, and opportunists. They have organized forums to churn out demagogic allegations in an effort to hypnotize and attract the masses.

They have emphasized the use of religion and churches and ultra nationalistic tendencies, and they have positively exploited all past and present contradictions among nations and countries to stir up many different opposition movements. A popular measure they have applied to those countries is their capitalization on or their successive instigation of strikes and mass demonstrations in order to oppose the party and administration.

The enemy spearhead is normally aimed at the communist party, attacking its political lines, ideology, and organization, particularly its leading organ and party organizations in the army and security forces.

It should be clarified that in the process of reorganization, reform, and renovation, even within the ranks of communists, there are still many issues to be researched, studied, and dicussed in formulating guidelines and measures. Many issues still cannot be determined immediately as right or wrong. They must be further tested practically, including crises concerning guidelines and theories.

In some countries, the emergence of different viewpoints within the party, the formulation of certain lines together with differing measures or certain motives have led to division. This situation has created many dangerous loopholes promptly exploited by the enemies to stage their offensives. They have fabricated the so-called "Conservative faction," "Progressive faction," and "Intermediate faction" within communist parties. They have attacked the "Conservatives," promoted the "Progressives," praised the "Young," and ridiculed the "Old." This is not only to drive communist parties into crises of policies but also to divide, weaken, and disintegrate the parties organizationally, thus making the parties lose the people's confidence. Through this method, they have capitalized on the pressure of opposition elements to expel the parties from the administration, separate the party leadership from the people-elected agencies, and eliminate the party leadership.

Along with attacking the internal affairs of parties, they have left no stone unturned to deceive, corrupt, attract and rally the masses under many forms.

The general factual developments in the process of reorganization, reform and renovation in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have revealed a prominent point. This point is that the masses have actually been pressed by legitimate aspirations and demands for true changes in their livelihood and democracy under the socialist regime. It should be asserted that the absolute majority of the people do not want to destabilize and drive their country into chaos. However, for many reasons they have lost their normal vigilance and have become easily instigated, influenced, and disoriented.

Taking advantage of the different tendencies in society, the hostile forces have pushed for the formation of many opposition political parties to fight for leadership in various state organs through parliamentary channels. In the East European countries, there are now hundreds of political parties and organizations. Some of these have received active support from outside forces. The Western press itself has admitted that some organizations and factions which advocate "revanchism" and "neofascism" have also embarked on election campaigns. There has been much evidence that the United States and the West have provided millions of dollars for the printing and sending of propaganda leaflets and posters to various East European countries to support right-wing opposition forces' election campaigns, thus enabling the parties or factions with capitalist-oriented programs to win a majority in the parliament of some countries. Many newspapers and publishing houses of some opposition organizations have operated mostly with outside financial assistance.

While stirring up tension and political disorder, the United States and the West have also increased their economic pressure and military and diplomatic threats noticeably.

Also noteworthy of this offensive is that they have resorted to many perfidious tricks and measures to paralyze and undermine the strength of the solidarity of the revolutionary forces in the international communist and workers movement with the parties in the East European countries. Their scheme is aimed at driving the parties and peoples of these countries into an isolated position to take their offensive blows without strong international assistance.

The current strategic offensive is a continuation of the entire process of opposing and undermining socialism carried out by imperialism and other hostile forces for the past 75 years or so. When the Russian October Revolution succeeded, they employed an armed intervention made up of an alliance of 14 imperialist countries in an attempt to destroy the first socialist state on earth. Later, fascism—the assault force of imperialism—launched the second World War with that aim and was defeated. After that, the center of imperialism shifted from Europe to North America. Starting to play the leading role of the imperialists, the United States worked out the global counterrevolutionary strategy, using the strategy of containment as the main strategy against socialism and various revolutionary movements of the times.

With the existence and growth of the system of socialist countries, the revolutionary and national liberation movement developed vigorously, launching continuous attacks on the old and new colonialist battlegrounds of imperialism, and forcing the United States to be on the defensive in a bid to keep the actual situation under control. Since then, the United States has sought all available means to oppose and undermine socialism. Despite this fact, it has worked out and changed many global strategies under different names, such as "massive retaliation," "vigorous reaction," and "practical containment and threat." However, the U.S. imperialists' guiding thought for the strategy against world socialism remains basically containment. It can also be called the concept of strategic defense despite the fact that they already have launched dozens of large and small-scale frenzied counterattacks.

Since the late 1980's, realizing that the socialist countries have encountered numerous difficulties and sluggishness and have been compelled to carry out restructuring and renovation, the U.S. imperialists have decided to give up the concept of defense and containment and to use a direct, all-around attack on socialism as the guiding thought for their strategy.

Taking advantage of the complex situation resulting from restructuring and renovation, the United States and the West have launched an offensive in the framework of detente in order to force the adversary to step back gradually and irrevocably, until they attain the final objective of totally eradicating socialism in practice. What top U.S. strategists, Nixon and the rest, have nurtured in the past 40 years is to "win victory without war" or "win without fighting." This is the so-called process of "promoting the merger" of socialism into capitalism.

Regarding the orientations and targets of this offensive, it should be recalled that in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism, Europe is always considered the number-one key theater. The targets of offensive are the socialist countries, with the primary one as the Soviet Union, the bastion of the world revolutionary movement. Therefore, the offensive on Eastern Europe could be "an opening move" by imperialism in preparation for a "life and death" battle against socialism in the homeland of the October Revolution. Different plans of offensives designed to "win victory" through "peaceful evolution" have been mapped out. One of them even contains Brzezinski's suggestion to rename the Red Square and the Kremlin. This shows that our enemy never thinks about stopping.

At this point, what conclusions can we draw upon? Obviously, the current strategic offensive conducted by imperialism against socialism in Eastern Europe merely constitutes another stage of a continuous, frenzied process of opposing and undermining socialism over the past three-quarters of a century. It is a new stage of the "who will win" class struggle on a global scale—a decisive stage that determines the survival of socialism. At present, the contradiction between capitalism and socialism still remains one of the basic contradictions of our time.

With this strategic offensive, U.S. imperialism and the West have completely revealed their nature and sinister design, thus awakening and disillusioning those who have naively believed in their goodwill and who had thought socialism could be built successfully with their help.

Recent upheavals in the East European countries and the Soviet Union have taken place all too rapidly. They have far surpassed even the boldest predictions of the United States and the West. Having recovered from the shock over what is called their "initial historic victory," leading U.S. and Western strategists are now intensively making plans to further increase their offensive.

Although not much time has elapsed, imperialism's gains from its offensive and past events in the East European countries and the Soviet Union have caused an impact that has spread beyond Eastern Europe, creating a very forceful and profound influence on all international relations. A complete evaluation, however, remains impossible for the time being.

The world socialist system has fallen into a very serious crisis. The communist parties of Eastern Europe are no longer assuming a leadership role in their countries. Economic, political, and social life has been upset in many respects, with no way out in sight. Overcoming mistakes to stabilize the situation and continue renovation under the enemy's all-around offensive is an unprecedented, fierce challenge. Clearly aware of the enemy's scheme as well as their responsibility before history, the communists and peoples of Eastern Europe are reassessing the situation and seeking the best way to extricate their countries from crises in order to continue advancing along the path of renovated and modern socialism instead of entering the capitalist orbit.

As for the alliance of hostile forces that are launching the offensive against socialism, it is also not without difficulties. The development of the situation and the outcome in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union impact on the United States and the West, giving rise to new contradictions. For example, the question of a reunified Germany—which is expected to become a NATO member before the end of this year—is worrying many European countries, not only because of the historical context, but also because of border problems involving many countries. The imminent prospect of a huge unified Germany (East Germany being merged into West Germany) with a completely different stature in terms of economic strength, military potential, territory, and population, may upset the balance of forces and positions among NATO member countries as well as the countries of Europe as a whole. In its 11 January 1990 issue, the West Germany's DER SPIEGEL warned of the emergence of "the specter of a new superpower" in Europe.

As for the United States, it is launching this offensive to realize an ambitious and calculated scheme, which is to "destroy the Warsaw bloc" in order to break up the strategic equilibrium in Europe and, consequently, guarantee the restoration of U.S. military superiority. However, assuming that the Warsaw Pact no longer exists, NATO would have no reason to exist either. This means that the United States would have to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe. The United States would no longer have "the big stick" with which to control Western Europe. How will the monopolistic U.S. capitalist circles be able to "eat and sleep well" with a Europe that is more independent of the United States, thereby giving rise to the danger of U.S. power being narrowed down and cut back on that continent? Furthermore, at that time relations among such centers as Germany and Japan (or even Europe as a center) in the "multipolar" capitalist world will undergo changes that are far different from what the United States may expect. No longer a matter of conjecture, this issue is currently causing heated debate within U.S. political circles.

The offensive against socialism is continuing. The seemingly objective but aggressive attitude of the United States and the West demands that the revolutionary forces remain vigilant.

What about socialism in Southeast Asia, Indochina, and Vietnam? History shows that nowhere else on earth has socialism come into being and continued to exist under such trying and challenging conditions as in Vietnam and Indochina. Over the past 40 years, few days have passed here without the sound of gunfire from forces hostile to national independence and socialism.

At present, international reactionary forces are bringing their anti-socialist experiences in Eastern Europe to bear on the socialist revolution in the Indochinese countries. Ample evidence indicates that they are plotting to instigate people of all strata to demand the right to a decent life and democracy in excess of the economic capabilities and control of the state; to bring about economic, political, and social crises; and to create factors that have the effect of stimulating the process of turning our society into a bourgeois one. They are trying to capitalize on the renovation process to oust the party from power, separate the elective agencies from party leadership, and introduce opposition elements into state agencies. They have spread deceitful psychological warfare allegations designed to strike at the party's internal ranks—such as supporting the "progressive faction" and attacking the "conservative faction"—thus causing conflicts and confusing the masses. They also hope to carry out such insidious maneuvers as using churches to incite their followers, employing lackeys to rally ethnic minority people and establish contacts with former puppet army and administration personnel.

It is also necessary to point out that while the United States and the West are resorting to such offensive methods and maneuvers to oppose socialism in our country, there are other forces that do not want Vietnam to become an independent, prosperous, and strong socialist country. Therefore, it can be seen that our people's struggle to defend and build socialism will, in the immediate future, be many times more difficult and complex. Nevertheless, fresh international experiences are helping our Armed Forces and people become more persevering, alert, and vigilant.

No force can drive us from the path of national development chosen by respected and beloved Uncle Ho, the Vietnamese people of all ethic groups, and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The "who will win" struggle on a global scale as well as in each socialist country—ours included—is now entering a comprehensively fierce stage. Once this trial is overcome, the socialist revolution will certainly advance vigorously.

Vietnamese, American Experts Hold 10th Meeting

BK0206152890 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—The 10th meeting between Vietnamese and American experts on humanitarian issues was held here on May 31, in accordance with the agreement between Vietnam and the United States.

The two sides reviewed what has been achieved and discussed the next steps of the American side aimed at accelerating the meeting of Vietnam's requirements. The American experts visited some economic and social establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Nghe Tinh 23-27 May

Installment One

BK3105063090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 May 90

["First installment" of report by station correspondent Tran Trong Chuy on party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's working visit to Nghe Tinh Province on 23-27 May—portions recorded]

[Summary] During the period 23-27 May, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], paid a working visit to Nghe Tinh Province. Accompanying him were Comrades Le Xuan Tung, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary, and Nguyen Ba, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Nghe Tinh provincial party committee.

The historic village of Kim Lien, Uncle Ho's birthplace, was the first locality party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited. He attentively and emotionally contemplated each artifact related to Uncle Ho's lifetime. On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh gave the Kim Lien museum a lacquered painting of Uncle Ho's house and had a cordial talk with the cadres and people of Kim Lien village.

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "Dear compatriots, today on the occasion of President Ho's birth centenary, I have the honor of visiting our uncle's birthplace and meeting you who have the honor of being our uncle's compatriots. Do you feel such honor? [applause] Those who are natives of our uncle's birthplace now must strive to act upon his instructions. He taught that we must love our country, families, villages, and neighborhood. We owe our independence and freedom to our Uncle Ho's merits. As we are building socialism, we must bear in mind that we must increase production, provide education to our children, and organize an adequate public health service for the people in our village so the people in our uncle's birthplace can enjoy a free and happy life. Since this is also our uncle's aspiration, you, compatriots, must actively carry out our uncle's teachings. Do you agree with me? [applause] I would like to convey through you who are present here my best wishes to all people in our village and district." [applause] [end recording]

During his visit, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh also visited Tran Phu's historic building and talked with the cadres and people of Tung Hanh village, Duc Tho District, the birthplace of our party's first general secretary. "He spoke cordially with and urged the Tung Hanh villagers to exhibit their revolutionary traditions, to enthusiastically engage in production, to practice thrift, and to contribute to building the country. No matter how difficult the tasks, the people must perseveringly implement the party resolutions and protect the party just as Comrade Tran Phu said before he died: Let us firmly maintain our combat will."

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh also went to Thai Lao, the memorial area for Comrades Le Hong Phong and Nguyen Thi Minh Khai. He emotionally recalled the years he was working with Nguyen Thi Minh Khai in 1937-40. He then went on to visit the tomb of the great poet Nguyen Du and talked with the people of Tien Dien village, the poet's birthplace. He was deeply moved when coming to Yen Dung village, now called Huong Dung village of Vinh city, where he had been arrested by the French colonialists in 1939-40. Talking with Huong Dung villagers, he said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "I had worked and lived in many revolutionary bases that were then fostered and assisted by you people. Those bases involved poor peasants who actively supported CPV members, our Uncle Ho's students. These students were directed by Uncle Ho to live deep among the peasants in the rural areas, workers in the cities, and youths in order to enlighten them all to clearly see the causes of their hardships. Whoever comes into the village museum will not be able to hold back his tears when he sees a photo showing peasants used as buffalo to draw plows. At that time, I could eat only one meal a day given to me by the peasants. At the other two meals, I had to eat only sweet potatoes. I had neither salt nor sesame. Our people had to pay heavy taxes or else they were severely beaten. This was the very reason our people followed the party and served as bases for the revolution. Our village was one of the bases that fostered the first chapters of the CPV. This is an honor for the people in our village. I warmly welcome you, cadres and other comrades in our village. [applause] I urge you to increase production to enrich yourselves and society." [applause] [end recording]

Leaving Huong Dung village, the general secretary left behind feelings of loyalty and friendship between the former revolutionary combatants and the party and the people.

Installment Two

BK3105154190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 90

["Second installment" of report by station correspondent Tran Trong Chuy on party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's working visit to Nghe Tinh Province on 23-27 May—portions recorded]

[Summary] "Upon his arrival in Vinh city on 23 May, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh immediately held a working session with comrade leaders of Nghe Tinh to hear briefings on the provincial situation." Nghe Tinh is a large province with abundant natural resources and 230 km of coastal area; its population is about three million. Nghe Tinh's gross grain output in 1989 was 790,000 tonnes. Since the Sixth CPV Congress, the province has made notable progress in agricultural production and has improved the people's standard of living. "The first economic establishment visited by the comrade general secretary was the Hung Tien agricultural cooperative in Hung Nguyen District. It is a fine cooperative of Nghe Tinh, where two rice crops are planted annually. The cooperative's grain per capita is 420 kg."

Upon learning of the visit of the comrade general secretary, thousands of people in the district lined the street to welcome him. At Hung Tien, the general secretary called on the family of Mr. Hoang Loc, 65, and his wife, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Chung, 58. Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh shook hands with Mr. Loc and cordially talked with him.

[Begin recording] [Hoang Loc] Thanks to the party, state, and local administration, my family now lives a bountiful life.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How large is the cultivated acreage of your family?"

[Hoang Loc] About one and a half mau [5,400 square meters].

[Nguyen Van Linh] "In planting rice, do you just produce enough to eat each year or do you have surplus to sell?"

[Hoang Loc] I do have some surplus. I also raise livestock.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you raise hogs? How many do you have?"

[Hoang Loc] I have two of them. [indistinct explanations from unidentified speakers]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Besides hog raising, what kind of domestic animals do you raise?"

[Hoang Loc] [sentence indistinct]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "You plant rice and raise livestock. How much do you earn after expenses?"

[Hoang Loc] In a year I earn several tonnes of rice and some money from livestock raising.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How long ago did you build this house?"

[Hoang Loc] About six years ago.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Six years. So before that you lived in a thatched house?"

[Hoang Loc] Yes, and I rebuilt my house using my savings. Thanks to the water conservancy system and livestock raising I earned some extra income.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "I see a cupboard and a clock. Did you just buy them or did you buy them long ago?"

[Hoang Loc] I just bought them.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "In this village, are there any poor families?"

[Hoang Loc] Yes, there are many.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Today, on my visit to Uncle Ho's native place, I called on your family. I knew this was a poor village, but upon entering your house I saw [words indistinct] and a clock on the wall [words indistinct]. I wish you good health and a long life, together with the villagers, to strive to increase production output to make your family rich [words indistinct]. I hope you can save some money, not for buying things as before, but to use when you are older. My best wishes to you all."

[Hoang Loc] I thank you very much, Uncle. [end recording]

Afterward, the general secretary visited Hung Tien cooperative. He inquired about the local people's daily life, and several persons told him about the difficulties in agricultural production currently facing the district. The general secretary thanked these countrymen for telling him the truth about their situation and about the shortcomings in implementing some policies of the state. He urged echelons to strive to improve the situation, and the people to be patient and to work hard to improve their daily life.

It seemed the general secretary wanted to talk with as many peasants and people as possible during his visit. During the trip back from visiting Comrade Tran Phu's native place, the comrade general secretary stopped near a ricefield to talk to peasants who were harvesting. Here is a sample of his talk with the peasants:

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Van Linh] "How about your rice planting this year?"

[Peasant] In the early stage, ricefields developed satisfactorily, but the recent appearance of brown planthoppers have affected some areas.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "So, what is the output of rice in each sao [360 square meters] this year?"

[Peasant] On the average, we will obtain about 135-150 kg from each sao.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "What is the output in the best year?"

[Peasant] In the best year, we obtain about 200 kg from each sao.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How about you; how is your family living?"

[Woman peasant] My husband now is too weak to do agricultural work, so my children and I work instead.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How about the grain you obtained; is it enough for your family, or do you have surplus to sell?"

[Woman peasant] It is impossible for me to have surplus because I have to look after seven children. [laughter]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Besides rice, do you plant any other crops?"

[Woman peasant] Yes, we plant sweet potatoes and other beans.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you engage in any livestock raising?"

[Woman peasant] Yes, we raise cattle and hogs.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you sell them?"

[Woman peasant] We do not sell rice, but we sell hogs.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you earn enough money to buy clothes?"

[Woman peasant] We never earn enough.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Well, I extend my greetings to all of you."

[Woman peasant] We are very lucky to have the chance to meet you. This is great encouragement to the peasants' families. [laughter]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Please convey my kind regards to all peasants in this area."

[Peasants] We wish Uncle Linh good health. [end recording]

During his trip, the comrade general secretary also visited and worked with the Vinh leather shoes enterprise built under a new model, thus making notable profit. Comrade Dinh Nho Thin, director of the enterprise, briefed the general secretary on its production and business situation.

The general secretary visited various departments to study the production chain and talk to brother and sister workers of the enterprise. Addressing cadres and workers at the enterprise, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said he hopes the enterprise strives to broaden democracy, and to set forth rational regulations to strengthen the three interests in order to increase production output, gain more income, and provide more jobs for laborers.

Braving rugged roads, the general secretary visited the May 1 carpet weaving cooperative in Xuan Hoi village, Nghi Xuan District, where 1,300 women are working. He attentively inquired about the production situation and living conditions of cooperative members. Here is a portion of his conversation with a woman worker at the cooperative.

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Van Linh] "Tell me, niece, how much do you earn each month?"

[Worker] I earn about 45,000 dong a month.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you work under the product contract system?"

[Worker] Yes, I do.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How many hours do you work per day?"

[Worker] I work eight hours a day.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you bring extra work home with you?"

[Worker] No, I have to do housework at home.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Is there anyone who works more than you do?"

[Worker] Yes, there are some.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How much more do they earn?"

[Worker] Some earn up to 60,000 or 70,000 dong.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How do you live on these tens of thousands of dong?"

[Worker] This is my sideline job because I have to take care of the housework.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "How much does your husband earn each month?"

[Worker] Both my husband and I earn several hundreds of thousands of dong each month.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Several hundreds of thousands [words indistinct], so you are getting rich are you not? How many children do you have?"

[Worker] I have no children yet.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Do you live with your parents?"

[Worker] No, I live away from them.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "You live separately; is your house built of brick?"

[Worker] Yes, mine is a brick house.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "So, you are very happy now?" [laughter] [end recording]

Dear friends, I think that I will explain no more because through this conversation you are able to realize that our comrade general secretary always shows his profound sentiment toward the laborers.

Installment Three

BK0406101590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 90

["Last installment" of report by station correspondent Tran Trong Chuy on party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's working visit to Nghe Tinh Province on 23-27 May—portions recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] During his visit to Nghe Tinh Province, party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh called at the Vinh City Teachers Training School. Speaking on this occasion, the comrade general secretary reminded the management board of the need to further improve the teaching of Marxism-Leninism for students, to step up scientific research, and to ameliorate teachers' and students' living conditions. In a meeting with ethnic minority teachers and students at the school, the comrade general secretary cordially inquired about their teaching and learning activities and presented gifts to students. He said:

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Van Linh] "Let me remind you, nephews and nieces, that upon graduation, you all should return to your localities to serve your compatriots. Do you have any ideas about the kinds of services you can render back there following your graduation?"

[Unidentified student] Financial management.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Why financial management?"

[Unidentified student] [sentence indistinct]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "Are you a student or a teacher?"

[Unidentified speaker] I am a teacher. [sentence indistinct]

[Nguyen Van Linh] "What is your ethnic group?"

[Unidentified speaker] Tay.

[Nguyen Van Linh] "I wish to visit every local minority compatriot, but I cannot because of my limited time. However, I have met with you whom I regard as representatives of our local ethnic minority compatriots. I appreciate your presence here and would like to ask you to do me a favor. When you return to your localities, please convey my message to our local minority compatriots as follows: My name is Nguyen Van Linh and on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, I would like to express my congratulations to all ethnic minority compatriots in Nghe Tinh Province. First of all, let everyone act in line with the provincial party committee and people's committee's policies and lines by making every effort to increase production output and improve one's living conditions every day. Second, let parents continue to encourage their children to further their studies so they can better serve their compatriots in such fields as public health care, education, agricultural production, forestry, financial management, and others. In this way, there will exist conditions for our ethnic minority compatriots to improve their living conditions and get rid of illiteracy. Special attention must be devoted to helping youngsters learn to read and write. Only through formal education can we help our compatriots make progress in all fields.

"That is my aspiration. I am convinced the provincial party committee and people's committee will help make this aspiration come true. As for you, nephews and nieces, now that you have been admitted to this school, you should make more efforts to improve your learning activities in order to better serve your compatriots upon your graduation. What do you think about my suggestions?"

[Unidentified student] Your are right. [applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, after holding working sessions with the Nghe Tinh provincial party committee and paying visits to some cultural and economic establishments, the comrade general secretary spent a morning talking to more than 300 key cadres of the province. Touching on problems facing the province, the comrade general secretary said he learned that about 10-15 percent of the local people faced a food shortage while harmful insects have appeared and damaged the fifth-month spring rice in some localities. However, generally speaking the rice crop is developing satisfactorily. He said he learned that Nghe Tinh has zoned off areas for planting peanuts, coffee, and tea as well as for raising deer, shrimp, cattle, and others. Urging cadres to strive to multiply progressive models to effectively develop the socioeconomic situation in the province, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "It is a pleasure to see your achievements, but you must strive to score more because what has been achieved did not fully meet the people's basic requirements and did not reflect great potentials of the province, which is composed of the midlands, vast delta, and coastal areas. Thus far, you have not fully exploited the potentials of the province. Therefore, you must work more creatively and multiply all progressive models. I am very happy to learn that you comrades have set up an association for raising deer as well as other associations for planting orchards and raising shrimp. I take this opportunity to explain more about the party resolution on renovating the mass mobilization work to provide you with a better understanding [words indistinct]. In the past, in our struggle to defeat the enemy or in the war of resistance, various mass societies such as the workers, peasants, and other organizations focused their efforts on educating and organizing the masses by creating various mottos to [words indistinct] and to motivate the people to join the Army or the guerrilla militia. At present, it is still necessary to carry out the mobilization work, but we must concentrate efforts on accelerating production and economic building. We must set up associations to find ways to increase production output and to ensure interests of the producers [words indistinct], thus meeting the aspiration, interests, and wishes of the masses [words indistinct]. As a result, the masses are the core forces, while cadres and mass organizations must strive to set up associations to protect their interests. This is the main task of the resolution on renovating the mass mobilization work." [end recording]

Concluding his talk, the comrade general secretary said that after a four-day working visit to Nghe Tinh Province, he understood more about the difficulties facing the province as well as aspirations of the local people and cadres. He wished them success in their tasks and in creating favorable conditions for advancing toward the upcoming Seventh CPV Congress.

Vo Nguyen Giap Speaks at Environmental Seminar

BK0306080090 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—The Ministry of Forestry organized a seminar here on June 2 under the theme "Forest and Environment" in response to the "World Environment Day" (June 5).

The event was attended by more than 100 representatives of the Ministries of Forestry, Agriculture and Food Industry, Water Conservancy, and Education and Training as well as scientists and managerial workers.

Representatives of various international organizations and members of the diplomatic corps here were also on hand.

Speaking at the seminar, General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out that over the past years, Vietnam has considered environmental protection its strategic task. He also thanked international organizations for their effective assistance to Vietnam in carrying out projects on environmental protection.

For his part, Forestry Minister Phan Xuan Dot highlighted the precondition of Vietnam's forests as well as Vietnam's efforts, with international organizations' assistance, in environmental protection and initial results obtained in this field. He revealed that at present forests cover 26.1 percent of the country's land territory as against 23.6 percent in 1983. However, he said this is insufficient for prevention of natural calamities and environmental protection. That is why the afforestation and protection of forests are an urgent task, he added.

More than 30 reports delivered at the seminar dwelt on matters relating to forests, afforestation, and the protection of forests, forest resources and environment.

Article Reviews Causes of Desertion in Army

BK3005054890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 May 90

[Hong Son "article" on "Causes of Current Rates of Desertion Among Army Units"]

[Summary] In mid-Feburary, the Ta Xanh Division of Tay Nguyen Divisional Group received the first batch of new recruits in 1990 from some provinces of the 4th and 5th Military Regions. "However, only a few weeks afterwards, many of the new recruits from Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, and Khanh Hoa Provinces deserted." The Ta Xanh Division commanders reported that the rates of desertion in these provinces have increased due to the following main causes:

"First, new recruits have too poor political knowledge," as 86 percent of them possess only elementary education, and there are only 10 to 12 percent of youth union members among them. "Facts have shown that cases of desertion are fewer among new recruits who are youth union members or have high school education than among youths with little education." Youths have not correctly realized the law on military obligations. Even though 15 years have elapsed since liberation, the pyschological effects of the former regime's pressgang still affects some families and youths. Morevoer, fear of hardships and life of privations in outlying areas which Tay Nguyen group units usually have to endure, have led youths to desert their units for home or for other units while local authorities have failed to create conditions for recruiting cadres to conduct proper propaganda to motivate families.

"Second, many local authorities have failed to closely administer the drafting of youths." Trying to fulfill the assigned recruiting quota, recruiting cadres have performed their tasks in a forcible manner. "Major Do Xuan Chien, commander of the 977th Regiment, told us that in Duc Pho District, new recruits are herded into confined areas surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by both military and civil police to prevent desertion. The same phenomenon can be seen in some other localities".

"Another cause of high desertion rates involves fairness in the recruiting task that has not been scrupulously performed in many localities." Some wealthy families in Tu Nghia District have sought ways to have their children exempted from performing mandatory military service or assigned to units close to their homes to fulfill their mandatory service.

While the recruiting task has been poorly performed, local authorities have failed to deal severely and resolutely with deserters. "By talking with some people in Tu Nghia, Tra Bong, Duc Pho, Quang Nghia, Phu My, Binh Dinh, Ninh Hoa, and Khanh Hoa Districts, we know that some local authorities have imposed merely some monetary fines or forced labor for a few days on deserters as punishment. They have not dealt with them in accordance with law."

It is advisable that recruit-receiving units and local authorities should coordinate closely with one another not only before and during recruitment but also throughout the process afterwards and should deal severely with all acts at variance with the law on military obligations. "Only by doing so, can we reduce and definitively stop the current desertion among troops."

Decline Seen in Public Order, Security in Hanoi

BK3005141490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 May 90

[From the daily "Press Review"]

[Text] NHAN DAN today features an article by Tran Quynh complaining about the grave deterioration of public order and security in Hanoi recently. After citing rising figures of criminal offenses within the past two weeks, which have caused concern among everyone over the serious decline of public order and security in Hanoi, the author asked: Why has Hanoi failed to continue its efforts in maintaining public order and security?

Public opinion contends that the capital's security forces have grossly neglected the maintenance of public order and security, failing to consider it as its regular duty, and only showing their enthusiasm in periodic crime-suppression drives. Many people think public security combatants in the various wards and on the streets of Hanoi have failed to realize that maintaining law and order is their main responsibility. They think they have relied on the various mass movements for fulfilling their duty.

Australia

Acting Foreign Minister Views Burma Elections

BK0106072890 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Australia has described the opposition victory in the Myanmar [Burma] elections as indisputable and says it underlines the need for a quick hand-over of power by the military regime.

The acting foreign minister, Dr. Neil Blewett, told Parliament that to the credit of the regime, the elections appeared to have been conducted in an open and orderly manner. However, he said strong support for the opposition National League for Democracy was a testament to the people's courage and condemnation of the regime's attempts to intimidate its opponents through widespread arrests and detentions.

AAP Reports New Trade Strategy With Indonesia

BK0406085590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 June 90

[Text] A new government trade strategy says Australia should adopt to more energetic approach to trade and commercial links with Indonesia. The new program will be formally launched today by the Australian trade negotiation minister, Dr. Neal Blewett, at the annual meeting of the Australia-Indonesia Business Council in Bali.

Meanwhile, AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] says the strategy recognizes that the Australian businesses have not done enough to exploit the rapid expansion of the Indonesian economy. The strategy says Australia has lagged behind other countries in recognizing Indonesia's potential, but the rapid modernization of Indonesia's economy provides a unique chance for Australia to commission itself to develop commercial links.

Australian businesses have a mixed record in Indonesia, it says, because of a lack of understanding of Indonesia's business culture, a lack of commitments to developing long term markets, and a lack of knowledge in Indonesia about Australia. AAP says the strategy aims to achieve major growth in bilateral trade and investment and to diversify Australian exports to Indonesia away from primary products.